

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

(THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.)

No. 92.—VOL. 4.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1857.

PRICE 2½D — STAMPED, 3½D.

## DOMESTIC PROSPECTS.

It would really seem at present as if we were likely to have people directing their attention to the internal questions of the country. From Persia we shall hear nothing for weeks; there is to be no war between Prussia and Switzerland; Bomba appears likely to die as tranquilly on his throne as if Palmerston had never pretended to be angry with him. Accordingly, as a last resource, the newspapers have taken to England, and begun to find out that many thousands of workmen are starving, unemployed. This unexciting (though important) topic has been therefore handled a little, with a sprinkling of talk about some impending elections, and the eternal Education question, which the English public likes to talk about, and is very loath notwithstanding to settle. It is the "dead" time of the year, and people feel that they ought to be domestic.

With "distress" there always recur certain fixed ways of looking at it. The genuine economist is far from put out by it; on the contrary, if there was no distress, his science would lack illustration. It is part of an "inevitable" course of nature; those whom it kills are the weakest, consequently least "productive," members of the community, and others must be locked up in the harshest possible workhouses. All is for the best. So reasons your regular enlightened selfish man,—insisting too, above all, that Government has nothing to do with it, and is in no way to blame. Here steps in another gent. of milder mien, with the directly opposite theory—that it is all for want of a well-regulated division of the land into little patches, each happily maintaining a family in independence and comfort. "Nothing easier,"—as you will see at once, if you bring him in, free of expense, for Potborough.

On what would become of society if we all acted on theories, either "economical" or "social," we do not like to speculate. The blessing is that we do not, but that we act on a mixture of instinct and tradition, of sentiment and habit, which, in the long run, is wiser than any theory. Thus we bestow charity, at the risk of "pauperising the recipient." We make jobs for a deserving fellow without employment, though to do so is out of the regular course of the demand for labour. In fact, we do not quite view society as an ant's nest, but act in conformity to what is a far higher—though apparently less regular law—the law of our common human nature, which revolts against too much system. The soundest economists were for allowing the Irish to starve when the potato crop failed, but, somehow,

the illogical English would not stand it, and the enlightened publicists in question had to keep their view in the background.

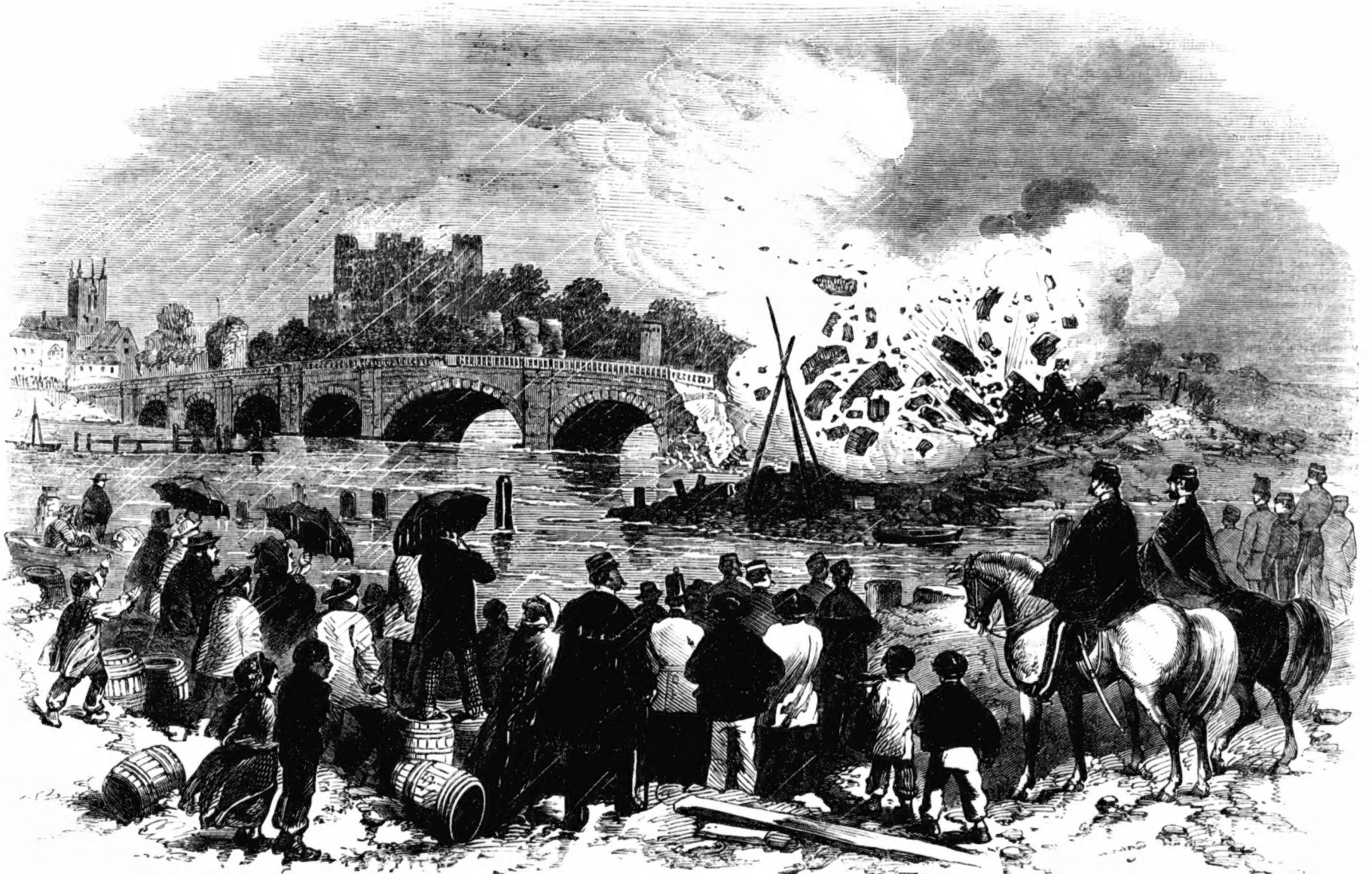
Such distress, then, as is now complained of, is not to be looked at exclusively from either of the points of view above indicated. We are not to stand and watch it with calm speculativeness, neither are we to give the comprehensive Snig, the Socialist, *carte blanche* to put it right. In the first place, let the employer stretch his patience somewhat, and not altogether treat his workman as a tool, to be laid on the shelf because he cannot be quite as profitably employed by him every day of the year. In the second place, let the workman use the lesson too, and consider whether he uses the means he has of making provision for a rainy day as wisely as he might. Goodness knows, we loathe the beastly cant, by which everybody, in what is called a decent position in life, is considered to have a right to preach to "the working man;" but we know that the best friends of his class are those who remind him of what he might do for himself. There is not one reform worth a snuff that can ever come but from individual worth in the first instance. And it is one great hindrance of the good that upper class could do to lower, and lower to upper, that we all trust so much to what is to be done by Acts of Parliament. Prosperous A., when he hears of "distress in the country," does not begin by asking what he can do to relieve it in his own Pimlico, but talks of a "measure." Distressed B. calls on the State to organise a great scheme for the relief of his class. It is the old story of the over-rating of the worth of what can be done in social matters by machinery. We must reform our lives first, and the State through them. If the moral relations of classes are not sound, the State can do little to mend difficulties arising out of them.

It is important in the extreme that suffering classes should know pretty well what the State can do for them. For our own parts, we do not hold the notion, popular with so many, that the Ruler is only to be a policeman. But we have as yet seen no schemes for what in 1848 was so famous as "organisation of labour," which we should like to see put in practice in England. To our minds, the best service the State could perform at present, would be to reform taxation. Like an ill-loaded camel, the country groans under burdens which, with the aid of better service, would be easier and lighter to bear. Then we want some coercive laws, protecting the poor against the dangers caused by dishonesty in trade. We want simplification of law and we want all restraints taken off enterprise. After this class of re-

form has been carried out, it will be time to see what greater schemes are practicable. But, meanwhile, and at all times, the great resources of a country during those periods of pressure—caused by such influences as weather, time of the year, and so forth—is not in its Government, but in the spirit of the relation between class and class, making one help the other from higher and better motives than any of which Acts of Parliament take any cognisance. Industry has made Europe rich; but it is Christian charity that has made it civilised.

While saying a word on the political aspect of the "distress" question, let us point out that it is the very "free" character of our institutions on which we justly pride ourselves, that makes it difficult for a government to give suffering workmen help in the kind of way despotic governments do. Take Hungary, for instance, of which we hear so much. Mr. Caird has just been there, and has been lecturing about his travels. He finds that the Austrian (whatever his political misdoings) is an energetic and "paternal" friend of the labourer—putting him to rights, and taking care of him with real attention. But *every house is numbered* by Government; and, after all, the care is much that which a good farmer takes of his pigs; not the kind a free man would care to accept in exchange for his political independence. Which of the poor fellows who met at Smithfield the other day, would barter his birthright of rude freedom for the Kaiser's pottage? Let the working man who reads this remember, that it is by governing much that Kings come to govern absolutely. And let us all remember, that mutual help and toleration can alone save us from those social complications—those masses of pauperism and crime, and accumulations of dependent population—which have in every State in history, ended by making constitutional freedom impossible. Government is not our father in England—rather our grandmother; but if we grumble at the old woman's imbecility, let us remember that the father invariably carries a pretty sharp rod.

So much for some aspects of the distress with which the year has commenced, and which we have dwelt on at this length because it always produces those political questions and social discussions which, at ordinary times, are comparatively kept in the background. We hope that, along with other facts, it will tend to make the Session one of domestic legislation—a productive Session. The "despots," it seems, we cannot get at; and if they are really busy making railways (as Mr. Caird assures us), and feeding people, why, perhaps,



THE EXPLOSION OF OLD ROCHESTER BRIDGE BY THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.—(SEE PAGE 59.)



our compelling them to fight instead, would be scarcely far-seeing or wise. Controversy, purely political, we are not much threatened with; and the latest candidate for Parliamentary honours—a younger son of that great northern potentate, the Duke of Buccleuch—is simply announced as “attached to the Protestant institutions of the country,” which we take to be true of the vast mass of the population! As for the war men, they have mostly retired; others are “vindicated;” and many (luckier still) are forgotten. If the immortal Viscount does not come down to the House with a sprig of olive in his button-hole at last, we shall begin to despair of ever seeing England put to rights at all.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

THE investiture of a number of French officers with the Order of the Bath, took place on Saturday night at the British Embassy. After the ceremony sixty persons sat down to dinner. Lord Cowley made a speech, and Prince Napoleon addressed the company in the most gratifying and generous language. The English members of the Order of the Bath now in Paris, were present.

Some English journals having announced that the French Government was preparing legislative measures for an augmentation of the civil list, the “*Moniteur*” comes promptly forward with a denial. It says, “This statement is entirely false, and those who endeavour to circulate it are doubtless not aware that the civil list has been voted for the whole duration of the present reign.”

A letter, purporting to be written by the Emperor’s secretary, recently appeared in the Swiss journals, and arrested general attention, as may be supposed from a perusal of the following passage:—“For us Switzerland is as France; and although we have no thought of making you a political feud of our Empire, we cannot separate our interest from yours. Moreover, the misunderstanding which caused the Emperor’s mediation to be repudiated at first, now appears to be explained, and you will get rid of the Prussians at little cost.” This letter was immediately declared to be a forgery by the “*Moniteur*,” which also announces that the journals “*La Presse*” and “*L’Estafette*,” which reprinted it, are to be prosecuted.

The Imperial Prince has been suffering during the last two days from a slight catarrhal fever. His condition, however, is not such as to justify uneasiness.

### SPAIN.

NUMEROUS arrests have been recently made in Madrid; the prisoners are accused of Republican efforts to overthrow the Government. A Ministerial crisis of some kind is understood to be impending. The Cortes are convoked for the 1st of May.

The Tribunal of War and Marine has decided that there is ground for prosecuting General Prim for the publication of a recent letter; and a court, composed of generals, is about to be formed to try him.

Twenty-five political prisoners have just contrived to effect their escape from Valencia.

The discovery of a Carlist conspiracy at Ouhuela is confirmed, but no details are given.

A new decree of the civil governor of the province of Barcelona prohibits the wearing of sword-sticks and other arms not destined for domestic uses, or for hunting or shooting. Pocket-knives must not exceed a certain dimension; poignard knives of every dimension are prohibited, as well as pistols other than holster pistols, also guns of a calibre for a bullet of more than an ounce, with a barrel of a Castilian yard in length. All these arms are to be deposited in a place to be appointed by the armouers, and they are not to be sold except for exportation. Arms that may be introduced into the province by merchants are to be sequestered and deposited in some secure place until circumstances admit their remission to the proprietors. Smuggling of arms will be punished as an attempt against the public order. Analogous measures have just been adopted by the authorities of the province of Saragossa.

Marshal O’Donnell has retired to his country seat, and some sensation was caused at his having, though not far from Madrid, abstained, contrary to custom, from joining his military colleagues in paying his respects to the Qu on Twelfth-day.

M. Moron, a political writer and orator of note, has been lodged in the jail of Valencia.

### ITALY.

In a debate on Foreign affairs, in the Piedmontese Chambers, Count Cavour made the following significant remarks:—

“The Congress of Paris took into consideration the state of Italy, and declared that this state ought to be improved. France and England agreed upon the subject, and the Austrian Plenipotentiary himself made no objection to it. It is now nine months since this Congress was held, and nothing since then has happened which might lead people to believe that France and England have altered their opinion. No man of sense, however, has ever believed that the great Powers are resolved to give physical support. After the conclusion of peace, many difficulties arose about the interpretation of some articles of the treaty, and upon certain points England and Austria agreed. But I feel confident that such an agreement is far from being an alliance. Neither Lord Palmerston nor the Earl of Clarendon are certainly now less inclined to the Italian cause than they were nine months ago.”

When the news of the assassination of the Archbishop of Paris reached Naples, the King countermanded the ball which was to have been given at the Palace, ordered the theatres to be closed for three days, and prescribed that expiatory prayers should be offered up. The *fêtes* which were to commence on the 12th, on the occasion of the birthday of the King, were postponed.

Two *cafés* at Naples were recently surrounded by the police authorities and 60 persons arrested. It was thought that a Mazzinian plot had been discovered. A degree of uneasiness prevailed among the population.

What purports to be a correct official return of political offenders under punishment in the Continental dominions of the King of the Two Sicilies has been published. Including those confined in religious houses or not allowed to leave their own homes, and exiles, the total is 823; but those persons who have been put into prison without trial are not included in the account.

The Emperor of Austria, who has been proceeding onward towards Milan by easy stages, halting at Padua, Vicenza, Verona, Mantua, entered Milan at half-past two on Thursday week. On the eve of his departure from Verona, the Emperor signed a decree granting full pardon to thirty-two persons who had quitted the country on account of “treason” at Mantua. Another decree remits to 119 communes of the province of Brescia a sum of 1,427,000 Austrian livres, which they owe to the forced subscription for the national loan. Notwithstanding these and similar acts, the people preserve their coldness of demeanour, while the police redouble their vigilance and rigour. In Milan there is a statue of St. Bartholomew, who suffered martyrdom by being flayed alive. In that condition he has been represented by the sculptor. A Milanese youth, not long ago, went to this statue by night, and wrote upon the pedestal the inscription, “The Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.” He was afterwards detected, and has been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. But pasquinades are posted up every night at every street corner at Milan. The “*Fischietto*,” the Italian “*Punch*,” lately printed an engraving representing a triumphal arch made with human skulls; and a crown made of real human skulls was one night hung on one of the triumphal arches with which the Lombard capital has been decorated for the Emperor’s reception.

The Austrians are to quit the Duchy of Parma in February. They have been quartered there ever since 1849, and have held military possession of some districts, which were in a state of siege, for six or eight months at a time. The fortress of Piacenza will continue to be occupied by the Austrians.

A madman recently gained access into the Vatican Palace. It appears that this unfortunate man succeeded in secreting himself in the precincts of

the palace until the night was far advanced, when he suddenly alarmed the inhabitants of the apostolic residence by vociferating in stentorian tones that the Pope was dead, following up this startling piece of intelligence by the assertion that he himself was about to succeed his Holiness on the Pontifical throne, and that, as first proof of his authority, he should order the Cardinal Secretary of State to be shot. It may be easily imagined with what consternation these overwhelming announcements were received, until the real state of the case was discovered. The great gates of the Vatican have been closed at nightfall since this untoward occurrence.

### HANOVER.

THE Second Chamber of Hanover, already several times dissolved for its refusal to acquiesce in certain modifications which the Government seeks, at the demand of the Germanic Diet, to introduce into the constitution, was, a short time ago, again dispersed for similar reasons. The elections to the new Assembly commenced on Sunday, and if we are to judge of the whole by the earliest results, the Government will find its relations towards the Chamber unchanged. A despatch from the capital informs us that out of eighteen districts, the elections in which are already known, ten have elected members of the opposition.

### RUSSIA.

THE Emperor Alexander has ordered that the fortifying of St. Petersburg shall be commenced in the spring.

The relations between Russia and Sweden, since the treaty concluded by Sweden with the Western Powers, have not been friendly. Russia is especially jealous of English influence at Stockholm. The recall of General de Nacis, Swedish Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, which has just taken place, is probably owing to the misunderstanding which exists between the two Courts. It is said that, for some time to come, no representative of King Oscar will be sent to St. Petersburg.

The occupation by Russia of the islands on the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea is confirmed. Some years since, Russia “borrowed” the island of Dagada from Persia, as a station against the Turcoman pirates. The pirates were long ago annihilated, but the island in question, which is at the mouth of the Oxus, is still in the hands of Russia.

The Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia, daughter of the Grand Duchess Helena, gave birth to a daughter on Saturday last.

### AMERICA.

THE New York papers publish long accounts of the frustrated slave insurrections in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. At Dover, Kentucky, some half dozen negroes had been hung by the people, and several others whipped to death, or hung on “private account.” Negroes were being whipped in various neighbourhoods to make them confess; and the result undoubtedly shows that a regular and wide-spread rising was projected. “I have no doubt,” says a person writing from the South, “but that it is a universal thing all over the Southern States, and that every negro fifteen years old either knows of it or is into it, and the most confidential house servants are the ones that are to be the most active in the destruction of their own families. The negroes everywhere they are examined all agree that the men, women, and children are to be slain, and that the young women are to be kept as wives for themselves.” This opinion is borne out by a special despatch to the Cincinnati “*Commercial*,” which says that a family of eight persons, named Stith, in Hardin county, Kentucky, was poisoned by a negro cook. Six died, and the others are not expected to live.

In the Senate a resolution has been adopted, calling for the correspondence relative to the refusal of the Dutch Minister to testify before the court in the case of Herbert, who, it will be remembered, shot one of the waiters at an hotel in Washington last spring. The Dutch Government has signified their disapprobation by recalling M. Dubois.

Senator Sumner’s physicians will not allow him to go to Washington for some time to come. His nervous system is still in too sensitive a condition to render such a step prudent.

A fire broke out in Halifax on the 2nd inst. Twenty buildings were consumed and thirteen partially destroyed. Two entire blocks were gutted. Several persons were seriously injured, but no lives were lost. The estimated loss is 100,000 dol.

### THE WAR WITH PERSIA.

THE British Agent at Bushire has been ordered away from that place, as well as all Christian residents. Armenians and others, who might be supposed to be favourable to British interests. A proclamation was issued by the Governor of the Province, directing its subjects to remove into the interior, as the Shah was determined to maintain the integrity of the empire, and to do battle with the British. Most of the inhabitants have accordingly moved out of the vicinity of the expected battle-field. Troops are being rapidly collected about Bushire, about 40,000 soldiers of all arms having been moved towards that point. Russian officers and even Russian troops are said to form a portion of the Persian force at Bushire, and they consequently hold high hopes of preventing the British from effecting a landing on their shores. An island about two miles from Bushire has been fortified with eighty guns.

The English expedition had reached Bassador in safety. Defensive works are being extensively planned and vigorously executed all along the Persian coast, but particularly at Bushire, and a small island in front of it, named Hallalay, on which a fort has been constructed, and which is said to be well manned with guns and men. The strength of the Persian force prepared to resist us is estimated at 100,000 men, which will be increased, it is suspected, on the commencement of hostilities, by the addition of several Russian regiments, which are now encamped near Tabreez.

A FRENCH CRIMEAN BANQUET.—Prince Napoleon gave a banquet last week to the general officers in Paris engaged in the war in the East. Neither in the speeches of the Prince, nor those of his father Jerome, of Marshal Canrobert, nor the Duke of Malakoff, as reported in the “*Moniteur*,” is any mention made of the English troops or generals. There were present at the banquet nine officers of the former Empire, “nearly all of them Waterloo men.” Prince Napoleon closed his speech with this remark:—“The immense advantage of the war, I say it with pride, is that you have proved that France still has her ‘grande armée.’”

MARRIAGE OF GUIZOT.—Guizot, it is rumoured, has married the Princess Lieven, a lady not less celebrated in diplomatic and social circles; but, we remark, the Princess still bears her former name, and the happy couple do not live under the same roof. Guizot is nearly seventy years old, and the lady is but a few years younger. The friendship commenced between them in 1840, when Guizot was the French Ambassador at London, and while the Princess, for eighteen years the acknowledged leader of the haut ton in England, was residing there with her husband, then Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James’s. After the death of the Prince, she endeavoured to be the diplomatic Egeria of the Czar, although she still continued to reside in Paris or London. The medium of this correspondence between her and Nicholas was her brother, Count Benckendorff, the predecessor of Count Orloff in the Emperor’s confidence and favour. Since the death of the Count, in 1844, her real influence at the Russian Court has been on the wane; her influence, however, with Guizot and Louis Philippe rather increased, under a belief, perhaps, that through her they might get a controller: held on the Czar. Her salon at Paris has been most brilliant and renowned—the focus of all Europe for diplomatic scandal and petty intrigue.

THE BISHOP OF GRAHAM’S TOWN AND THE CALIFRES.—The Bishop of Graham’s Town, addressing a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held at Norwich recently, defended the Califres from the charge of being hopelessly and irretrievably barbarous, and condemned the policy which the English and the Dutch had pursued towards them in past times. He said that our recent wars, necessary though they might have been, had been carried on as if we had sought to meet the savage as if we were savages ourselves. The Bishop eulogised the pacific and civilising policy inaugurated by the present Governor, Sir George Grey.

PRICE-CURRENT OF NEGROES AT LEXINGTON IN GEORGIA.—A Negro girl, fourteen years old, sold for 1,305 dollars; a girl of eighteen, “in the family way,” went for 1,500 dol; a “fellow” brought 1,500 dollars; some “dissolved and old” were a drag in the market, and “sold low.” Harriet, with a child in her arms, commanded a rare price—1,840 dollars. The purchasers to have twelve months’ credit.

THYRGISM.—M. Alexandre Dumas is preparing a work on Thyrigism. A Bengali officer, of high literary reputation, will assist the novelist in the work, and will, it is hoped, do his best to restrain the exuberant powers of “Alexander the Great” within the limits of legitimate exaggeration.

### TRIAL OF THE ASSASSIN OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

VERGER appeared before the Court of Assize of Paris on Saturday to take his trial for the murder of the Archbishop of Paris.

On the table of the Court were deposited the pieces de conviction—namely, the sacerdotal ornaments worn by the Archbishop at the moment. The stole, the surplice, the cope, the soutane displayed the rent made by the knife of the assassin, and were covered with blood. The blade of the knife, some ten inches long, and two and a-half wide, was also blood stained for more than half its length. At the extremity of the back of the blade, at the part where the edge curves to the point, is a sort of slit like the cut of a writing pen, supposed to be for the purpose of facilitating the effusion of blood, or rendering the blow fatal. The prisoner was brought into Court at about ten o’clock. He is thirty years of age, but looks younger, of middle stature, fair complexion, and with regular and impressive features. He was led in by the gendarmes, and advanced to the place assigned him with perfect self-possession, holding in one hand a bundle of papers.

The judges having taken their seats, the proceedings commenced by the reading of the indictment. It opened with the particulars of the crime, with which our readers are already acquainted. It then gives some account of the prisoner’s previous career. He was ordained priest at 23, and served in several rural parishes of the diocese. He was then remarked for his restlessness, vanity, and ambition. Verger spent three years at the church of St. Germain l’Auxerrois. On first entering he was embarrassed with debt. M. Legrand advanced him 8000 fr. to assist in paying his creditors, and kindly gave him a room in the presbytery. Verger accepted the benefits, but finding it at his hands rapid promotion were not realised as speedily as he wished, he turned against his benefactor, and whispered the most odious calumnies against him.

In August, 1855, his diocese deprived him of his powers as a clergyman, and he was consequently obliged to quit the parish of St. Germain l’Auxerrois. He spent some months in Paris after his occurrence. From day to day he worked the Archbishop and the judicial authorities with his complaints and his accusations against the parish priest of St. Germain l’Auxerrois, and incessantly menaced this last with some great scandal unless he readmitted him to the Church with an income to be fixed by himself. On the 12th of March he was appointed as assistant in the parish of Seris.

New scandals, however, soon brought on him further severities. At the commencement of December, 1856, the Bishop of Meaux pronounced a sentence of interdiction on the accused. The interdiction was founded on three causes:—1. The publication of a libel on a decree of the Court of Assize at Meaux. 2. Sermons preached by Verger in the parish confided to his care against the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. 3. The discovery of a written pamphlet, entitled “*Testament*,” filled with violent attacks on the dogmas of religion and against the dignity of ecclesiastical discipline.

Verger appears to have quitted Seris to come to Paris on the 25th of December, 1856. He pretends that he came to ask the Archbishop to remove the interdiction pronounced against him by the Bishop of Meaux. He adds that the idea of revenge entered his mind on the 26th of December, the day when he was told that M. Sibour would not remove the interdiction, or even listen to his defence. Verger himself declares that from that moment he entertained the idea of a great revenge; the idea of assassination was, moreover, familiar to him. After he had been dismissed from Saint Germain l’Auxerrois, he confesses he had purchased a hatchet, to murder either the Archbishop or the Abbe Legrand. The death of the Archbishop was at length determined. Verger procured the indictment, has accomplished his execrable design, and he has repeated the details with a tranquillity which amazes at the same time the most cruel and the most determined. He takes care in his interrogatories to declare that he was perfectly master of himself, and “knew well what he was doing.” On the 31st of January, the day of the assassination, Verger went at two o’clock to the church of St. Etienne-du-Mont, carrying with him his Catalan knife. He first consulted the list of the ceremonies of the day, and then placed himself near a bench with the intention of striking the Archbishop when he should enter to hear the sermon; but afterwards, when he reflected that many of the priests had been his fellow-students, and might, on recognizing him, prevent the execution of his plan, he quitted the bench, and placed himself in the nave. He was there when the Archbishop arrived, and remained there during the entire ceremony. At length he opened the knife, hiding it from every eye until his victim approached. “I did not strike twice,” said the prisoner, “for I was certain that the first blow had taken effect.” Evidence of the premeditation (says the document) goes as far back as the 31st of January, 1856, when he drew up a paper ending in these words:—“Alone have I premeditated, have I committed, have I struck the blow which has just reached the Archbishop of Paris.” Interrogated on this, Verger replied, “It is perfectly true that I have written this paper. It is likewise true that, last year, when I found myself wholly without resources, in consequence of the withdrawal of my powers from me, I resolved to kill. Monseigneur.” The indictment then accuses Verger of having voluntarily, and with premeditation, committed the crime of homicide on the person of M. D. Auguste Sibour.

The names of twenty-two witnesses were now called over, and having answered to them, they retired into a room set apart for them. Verger was then ordered to stand up. He inquired of the President whether he could make an observation to the Court and the jury before the examination commenced? Having obtained permission to do so, the prisoner then began in a solemn and emphatic tone:—“It is now nineteen centuries since a serious war was pronounced by a man—more than a man—it was Christ, the man-God. He said ‘Pax vobis, pax omnibus.’ Another man whom you love, whom you all venerate, whom I love and venerate, has said ‘L’Empire c’est la pax.’ Now, what are we to understand by these words? What are we—?”

The President, interrupting him, said, this was his defence; his defence should come after the hearing of the witnesses. The prisoner, however, continued in the same strain for some time. He said, “I will come to the point. The members of the bar have had every facility to blacken me. I have not had the same advantage. In my prison I have prepared formidable weapons; but even before that, I had collected very important weapons against the papal inquisition which drags me hither. There is one capital point, however, on which I must insist. I have need of my papers. It is my faith which I defend.” He also complained that he had not been allowed time to summon his witnesses, a list of whom he had written out. The Procureur-General, however, declared that the alleged list was only “an abominable pamphlet.” On this Verger shouted for its production. “Let us read it; let us read it!” he cried. “I appeal to Christ, to His justice, to His goodness, to His pitifulness!” He demanded the production of his witnesses with great pertinacity, stating that their lives had been mixed up with his, and that their testimony was necessary to him. Meeting with opposition on this head he became greatly excited, virulent in his language, and most violent in his gestures. His request being overruled, the witnesses present were brought in and gave their evidence. To each of these he replied, often interrupting them in the most violent and excited manner, using abusive epithets to them, as well as to the president, who bore his violence with the utmost patience. On some points he spoke long, fluently, and well, denying any irregularity of past life, and maintaining that he had but revenged himself after enduring undue persecution and hardship. At times he became almost furious, being frequently held down by force by his guards, and even in that position vomiting forth insults against the witnesses and the president. On one occasion he called on St. Saviour to look down on the proceedings of the iniquitous court who were trying him, and then broke forth in a torrent of abuse against the ecclesiastic who was giving evidence. All this time the public, to whom he frequently appealed, seemed greatly excited against him, and injurious epithets, to which he seemed insensible, were frequently launched against him, on some sally of his worse than usual.

The prisoner’s letters to the Curé of St. Germain l’Auxerrois were read, and three seemed to drive the unfortunate man into a state of frenzy. His face was convulsed with rage, his voice hoarse with passion, and at length the president, more by gesture than voice, rose, declared the court adjourned, and the guards endeavoured to remove the prisoner. Still speaking and gesticulating, he resisted the efforts of four soldiers, and then turning to the people and raising his hands, he cried in a loud and powerful voice, “Peuple, defendez moi!”

This appeal to the public was singularly met. A perfect roar of abhorrence burst from them simultaneously: it increased, “*Cassile!*—“*Assassin!*”—were heard on every side. Men jumped on the benches, shaking their fists at the prisoner: they grinned at him—and even the shrill voice of the gentle sex might at times be heard screaming out the word “*Assassin!*” and thus he left the court.

On the court re-opening, which it did in about half an hour, the same scenes were again witnessed. Verger commenced with calmness and dignity, carefully dissecting and discussing the evidence against him as it was given; always complaining of partiality and injustice, but in no way denying his crime, but treating it as a just and called-for vengeance for the wrongs inflicted on him. Calmly, slowly, and circumstantially he narrated each detail of the murder; nay, even dwell on the fears he had lest some of the priests present on the occasion should recognise and point him out before he had attained his object—fears, as he said, not entertained on his own account, for, raising his finger upwards, and casting his eyes in the same direction, “I,” he added, “fear none but God.” Yet when the different witnesses were heard, Verger again lost all this calmness, hurling anathemas and violence against all and each, and was only restrained from personal outrage by the men who guarded him. At length he was declared contumacious and removed from the court, the trial being proceeded with in his absence.

Nothing that has not already transpired in connection with the crime was given in evidence. The defence was that the prisoner was mad; but this was denied by Doctor Lassaigne, who had some long interviews with him. The jury then retired to deliberate, and after about twenty minutes’ consultation, returned a verdict of “Guilty” on the three points of accusation—namely wilful murder, premeditation, and lying in wait. The counsel for the accused not having anything to say against the verdict, the Court, after a short deliberation, passed sentence of death upon Verger.

Verger, whom it was found necessary to lead in, from the violence he displayed, had the sentence read to him, and it was announced to him that three days were granted to appeal to the Court of Cassation.



## THE CHINESE WAR.

The overland mail, which arrived on Friday week, gives us news from China nine days later than the last mail. From them we learn, that Admiral Seymour had undertaken no new naval or military operations, beyond intrenching the foreign quarter, and protecting the shipping from fire-rats by sinking junks and extending booms across the navigable channels.

The novelty of the aspect of affairs at Canton is the entry of the Americans and French on the scene of active operations. The French, it is stated, have withdrawn their men-of-war from the factories, which seem to be entirely guarded by the British, and have taken the Lipat forts on one of the branches of the river. The Americans were forced to attack the Chinese. It appears that, on the 15th of November, the Chinese garrison of some forts between Whampoa and Canton fired on the first cutter of the United States ship *Portsmouth*. Thinking they might be mistaken, the Americans waved their flag; it was answered by a volley of grape and round shot. Under these circumstances, Commodore Armstrong determined to seize the offending forts, and then to inform Yeh that he had done so. On the 18th, accordingly, the *Levant* and *Portsmouth* were towed up to within some hundreds of yards of the forts, when the *Levant* grounded. The *Portsmouth* continued her course to within 450 yards, and then opened fire. The action lasted nearly three hours; the Chinese fighting their guns well, but giving in at dusk before the Americans. At this stage in the contest, Dr. Parker, the United States Commissioner, caused further operations to be suspended while he demanded immediate satisfaction from Yeh. This, however, would appear not to have been forthcoming; for on the 21st the boats of the *Levant*, *Portsmouth*, and *San Jacinto*, successively attacked and captured three forts—Barrier Fort, Fidler's Reach Fort, and Island Fort—and destroyed their guns, 124 in number. At dawn the next morning, they stormed another, called Square Fort, and destroyed its 41 guns. The loss in these operations is not clearly stated, but it seems to have been about six men killed and six wounded. Yeh had appeal to "the people" of the Two Kwangs. In the last edict issued he says—

"The barbarian rebels have raised disturbances, attacking our heavenly dynasty, destroying forts, burning the shops, and making war on the city. The anxiety on this account, has entered into my very bones and marrow; and your united wrath, too, has been aroused. Now, I have received the Imperial commands, firmly to hold and resolutely to fight and maintain the war from the public treasury, to blockade the river and sea, and to sweep out every fragment. You must, in behalf of the empire, exert your strength as brave soldiers, in order that not a fragment of the foreign robbers may remain. In case there should be any speaking of peace, the speaker shall be dealt with according to martial law. Did I not love the people as children, the barbarian rebels certainly would deceive them."

The Court of Peking had sentenced the Viceroy Yeh to degradation for having ill-defended the town of Canton. This fact seems to prove that the Chinese Government will not easily yield.

## THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA.

We have received the following extract from a letter addressed to one of our subscribers by an officer attached to the expedition against the Kabyles, of which we published some illustrations in recent numbers of the "Illustrated Times":—

"I suppose you have learned from the newspapers that some of the tribes in Kabylia have revolted, and that it has been necessary, notwithstanding the advanced period of the season, to march against them. We received instructions to leave Oran, and to embark for Algiers, where we arrived on the 7th of September. On the 10th we set out for Dra-el-Mizan, a French outpost on the frontier of Kabylia. On arriving here, we at once commenced operations against the Kabyles, with whom we were continually fighting for nearly a month. Kabylia is a mountainous country, bounded on the east by Bougie, on the west by Dellys, on the south by Lefl, and on the south-west by Annale. It is almost impossible to conceive the difficulties we had to encounter in climbing over the mountains, here and there divided by deep ravines. On the summits of these mountains the Kabyles build their villages, two or three of which we have sometimes stormed and burned in a day—no very easy matter, if you consider the difficulty of reaching them. As soon as the Arabs see us approaching near, they beat a hasty retreat, and, hiding themselves in the crevices on the mountain sides, they fire upon us as we return to our camp. The country is without roads, and without resources of any kind; it is upwards of ninety miles distant from the town of Algiers, from whence we had to procure provisions for the troops and the necessities indispensable to such a campaign."

## IRELAND.

**MURDER IN CARLOW.**—A horrible crime has been committed in Carlow. A farmer, named Dyce, was returning home to Tullow, in company with his brother-in-law, when he stopped opposite the house of another farmer, named M'Lean, for the purpose of lighting his pipe. He knocked at the door, but was repulsed by the farmer's wife. On this he departed, making some insulting remarks on the woman, whose character is held in rather light estimation. Burning with rage, she went to her husband, who was at work in a field, and complained to him. The husband called on his brother to help him to avenge the insult; and they departed, armed with heavy sticks. Dyce, becoming aware of the pursuit, rapidly fled over some fields; but, after he had run about a mile, the M'Leans pounced suddenly upon him and his brother-in-law (who were unarmed), and beat them unmercifully. Dyce only survived a few hours, and the other man had his head, ribs, and one of his arms broken. The murderers have left the country.

**FIRE AT THE BANK OF IRELAND.**—At five o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out in the Bank of Ireland, and after raging for about an hour and a half was got under; not, however, before the accountants' and bookkeepers' offices were seriously damaged, and a great number of books totally destroyed. The morning was fortunately calm, not a breath of wind blowing. With the assistance of 300 soldiers and a number of fire engines, the fire was quite got under in a few hours.

**ELECTION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.**—The parish priests of the diocese of Cloyne proceeded to elect a successor to the late Dr. Murphy, and, after a scrutiny of the voting had been taken, the name of the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, the present Bishop of Ross, was found to be first; Very Rev. Dr. Russell, Dean of Cloyne, and Vicar capitular, second; and the Very Rev. Morgan O'Brien, P.P., V.G., Michelstown, third. These names will be presented to the Pope, who, if he follow the usual course, will appoint to the bishopric the Right Rev. Dr. Keane. His Holiness, however, may set them all aside if he deems it proper to do so.

**POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION.**—The Mayo "tenant-right demonstration" took place on Thursday week, in Castlebar. In the early part of the day a large open-air meeting was held, and was addressed by Mr. Tristram Kennedy, M.P., Mr. G. H. Moore, M.P., Mr. Richard Swift, M.P., Archbishop Coghlan, &c., and in the evening the expected banquet to Mr. G. Moore, M.P., from his constituents, took place. A letter was read from Mr. Smith O'Brien, who, after his recent promises to avoid political meetings, saw the impropriety of attending on the occasion.

## SCOTLAND.

**LORD PANMURE ON THE RETRANSMISSION OF THE BIBLE.**—At the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Bible Society, at which he presided last week, the War Secretary stated his opinions on the much-vexed subject of a revision of the Bible. He believed that any meddling with the received translation of the Scriptures will be fraught with danger to the Protestant liberties of this country, and to Protestantism itself. He was glad to find that the American scheme for revision had been almost utterly abortive. It was quite true that in the present translation there were some misrenderings, slight in themselves, and not affecting any great principle; but in a new translation there would be danger of letting in much worse mistakes, "partly from the criticism of erudition, partly from the purpose of introducing dogmas."

**LOSS OF A PERTH SCHOONER.**—Information has reached Perth of the total loss, with all hands, of the *David* schooner, on the coast of Norway. It appears she passed the Sound all well on the 5th of November, but for six weeks all trace of her was lost, till a portion of the wreck was washed ashore, with the body of the captain lashed to it.

**THE TWYED.**—The upper districts of the Tweed and the Ettrick are absolutely filled with spawning fish—some of these of a large size; and it would be difficult to say whether the poachers or the bailiffs are most on the qui vive. The quantity of fish killed by the mills at Selkirk, and some other places, is incredible, where there are no checks to keep them from passing under the wheels. It is observed that it is quite a common occurrence to find from ten to twenty large salmon lying dead behind the wheels; and a lucrative trade is carried on by the operatives selling the salmon so destroyed.

## THE PROVINCES.

**NOTTINGHAM CENTRAL POLITY ASSOCIATION.**—The first annual exhibition of poultry, pigeons, curries, rabbits, and roots was held in the Mechanics' Hall, Nottingham, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, of last week. The exhibition was highly successful. Prizes were awarded to the amount of £250. Among the exhibitors were the Duke of Rutland, the Countess of Chesterfield, Messrs. Sandy, Frank Bottom, Sherwin, Robinson, &c.

**THE BISHOP OF EXETER.**—A meeting of the parishioners of St. Olave's, Exeter, convened by the churchwardens, Messrs. Hubbard and Frost, was held last week "to consider an outrage committed by the rector, the Rev. R. Roper, on the parish by placing crosses about the church, contrary to law." The rector's reply to a letter on the subject from the archdeacon, includes the remark, "That he is always sorry when any of the clergy involve themselves in disputes with their people about these miserable ornaments." A series of resolutions were unanimously passed, thanking the archdeacon for the true protestant spirit in which he had acted, condemning the rector for allowing the crosses, &c., to remain in the church after the bishop's disapproval, and resolving to wait, in accordance with his lordship's suggestion, the decision in the St. Barnabas case before taking any proceedings against the rector.

**ROBBERY BY MEANS OF CHLOROFORM.**—A man, named Woolley, in the service of a gentleman living at Caversham Hill, near Reading, asserts that he was robbed, about seven o'clock in the evening, not far from the entrance gates of the railway at Reading, by three men and a woman. The man, he says, pushed and held him against a wall, while the woman applied to his nostrils something which he believed to be chloroform, and which produced a slight stupefaction. About thirty shillings were taken from him. The whole thing was very quickly done, and the thieves then made off. Woolley did not communicate the fact to the police till the following day. The thieves have not yet been discovered.

**FUNERAL OF MR. BROTHERTON.**—The remains of the late Mr. Brotherton have been interred in the new cemetery, Eccles New Road, Salford. Hardly a public body in the neighbourhood omitted to show its respect for Mr. Brotherton's memory by joining the procession, in which there were upwards of one hundred carriages, including those of the Bishop of Manchester and the High Sheriff. Mr. Kershaw, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Cheetham, Members of the House of Commons, were present in person. Nor was the display of general esteem limited to "carriage folk"—the people on foot mustered in thousands. The Rev. Mr. Metcalfe, of Philadelphia, pastor of the congregation of Bible Christians, commonly called "Catholics," conducted the funeral service. The inhabitants of Salford have resolved to erect a memorial to Mr. Brotherton, in Peel Park. At the meeting held to set this scheme on foot £1,000 was subscribed.

**AN IMPROPER WEDDING, AND WHAT IT LED TO.**—A rather unpleasant denouement to a wedding occurred at Stockton a few days ago. Ere the evening of the happy day arrived, the bridegroom found himself something the worse for his frequent potations during the day, and the bride and he quarrelled in consequence—the fair one threatening to leave him. He protested that if she did so he would drown himself, but she, not for a moment supposing him in earnest, left the house, followed shortly after by the bridegroom, who walked deliberately into the Tees. This so alarmed the bride (who was watching the movements of her intemperate lord), that she implored the assistance of a sailor, who was passing by, to save her husband. Jack, on learning the facts of the case, rushed into the water, seized the unhappy bridegroom (who had taken the precaution not to go above his knees), and gave him a regular "ducking." On coming ashore, so infuriated was the bridegroom at the treatment he had received, that he commenced a disturbance, which was only put an end to by the interference of the police; and he ended the eventful day in the lockup.

**HOLYHEAD HARBOUR.**—A great blasting operation took place at the quays near Holyhead Harbour on Saturday, by which over 100,000 tons of stone were dislodged. Four chambers, acting on a face of 210 feet in length, 115 feet in height, with a line of least resistance of about 25 feet, were charged with 16,000 lbs. of gunpowder. The volta battery was placed a short distance from the quays, and the spectators were within a protected observatory in front of the cliff, at a distance of only 600 yards, from which they were enabled to witness the explosion without danger, not a stone having been propelled 100 yards from the face of the quarry. We may here mention that nearly 6,000,000 tons of stone have been a ready dislodged by this means for the construction of the harbour, without failure and without accident. In the mining operations which take place for it is purpose the quantity of gunpowder used annually exceeds 500,000 lbs. or more than 250 tons; and the stone deposited in the sea, for the formation of the rubble foundations and embankment, exceeds yearly 1,000,000 tons. In addition to the agency which gunpowder affords for the rapid construction of this breakwater, there are employed on wards of 1,200 men, a large number of locomotive engines, stationary engines, travelling cranes with steam power, and every modern appliance which mechanical skill can bring to bear to accelerate the completion of this important harbour of refuge.

**REFUSING TO MARRY ON A SUNDAY.**—A young man and a young woman, who had previously obtained a license to be married at Kirk Bramwith, near Doncaster, gave notice to the rector, the Rev. F. Maynard, on Saturday week, that his services would be required on the following day. Mr. Maynard refused to perform the ceremony, alleging that Sunday was not a proper day for merry-making! Acting on a suggestion from a neighbouring clergyman, the bridal party entered the church on Sunday, and just as Mr. Maynard was reading the second lesson, the bridegroom advanced to the reading desk and placed the license before the minister, who threw it behind him. The marriage subsequently took place at Barnby Dun—a neighbouring parish. In the course of the day, Mr. Maynard intimated that if Joseph Scholes (the bridegroom) did not appear before him that day in "a quiet and respectful manner" and consent to the terms then to be proffered to him, he would be summoned to appear in court to answer the charge which would be laid against him. No notice was of course taken of this epistle, and the Rev. Gentleman accordingly summoned Scholes for disturbing the congregation during Divine service. The magistrates dismissed the case.

**EXTRAORDINARY STRIKE.**—A strike of a rather novel character has just occurred in the parish of St. George's, Somersetshire. The Vicar's lady, by way of inducing some of the children to become chorists, has been in the habit of rewarding them with an annual gift of one shilling each, payable at the commencement of the year. This year the shilling was withheld, the result of which was that on Sunday morning five of the youthful choir "struck" singing. By evening service the number of malecontents was increased to seven; and the church being consequently left almost voiceless, a promise was made that the shilling should be forthcoming. Even then, however, the youthful rebels, practically mindful of some such maxim as "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," remained obdurate, until they should be actually put in possession of what they considered to be their due.

**ACCIDENT AT THE MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL.**—During the celebration of Divine service at the Manchester Cathedral on Sunday, the congregation being a large one, the occupants of the pews in the westerly portion of the north gallery were startled by hearing a slight crack overhead. Looking up to the ceiling of the gallery, they almost immediately afterwards saw the whole of the ornamental plaster-moulding, which covered a beam crissing the gallery from front to back, suddenly separate from the beam, and fall with a loud crash. An instant rush was made for the doors. The preacher, thus suddenly arrested in his discourse, remained silent, looking with some anxiety towards that part of the gallery where the crash occurred; when the Rev. Canon Wray, rising in the reading desk, quietly pronounced the benediction usual at the close of the service, which was thus brought to a sudden termination. No serious injuries were sustained by any of the congregation.

**PUBLIC OPINION ON THE WAR AGAINST CHINA AND PERSIA.**—A meeting was recently held at Birmingham to consider the present Persian and Chinese wars; Almerian Baldwin presided. Resolutions deprecating the recent hostilities with China, and stigmatising the conduct of the English fleet as unmanly and unjustifiable, were passed. The war against Persia was equally condemned, and it was resolved to petition Parliament on the subject.—At Chester, also, the bombardment of Canton called forth a peace meeting at which the proceedings of the British fleet were severely denounced.—The Bradford Foreign Affairs Committee have, however, capped the climax of indignation. It was resolved at a recent meeting—1. That Admiral Seymour has unlawfully destroyed human life in bombarding Canton. 2. That this Committee resolve to co-operate with the Newcastle Committee, to proceed against Admiral Seymour for murder at the Central Criminal Court. 3. That as Sir John Bowring and Mr. Consul Parkes were accessory to murder, the Committee therefore resolve to institute legal proceedings against them.

**ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.**—Mr. Charles Seeley having withdrawn from the contest at Newport, Mr. Major Cooke is now the only opponent of Mr. Kinglake.—Lord Penvenny (Conservative) has issued his address to the electors of East Sussex. He opposes the Maynooth Grant, and expresses his anxiety for the repeal of the hop duty, and the reduction of the income-tax.—Mr. J. G. Dodson, the liberal candidate for East Sussex, has also issued an address, and his prospects of success are very promising.—In all probability, there will be no contest for the representation of Dumfriesshire, rendered vacant by the elevation of Lord Dunsinclair to the Marquisate of Queensberry, and that Lord Henry Scott, second son of the Duke of Buccleuch, will be returned. The young nobleman is at present in Egypt.—Mr. Evans, of Sutton Court, having some time since issued an address to and canvassed the electors of Hereford, for their votes at the next election, has lately been suffering from illness, and has issued an address withdrawing his candidature.—A meeting of the committee of the Sunderland Shipowners' Society has been held, to take into consideration the propriety of writing a letter to Mr. George Hudson, M.P., on the subject of his attendance in Parliament during the past two years. After an impetuous discussion, it was not deemed necessary to interfere with the question at present. It is understood that Mr. Hudson will retire at the end of this Parliament; and Mr. Charles Alcock, a resident in the town, is spoken of as the Conservative candidate.

## WRECK OF THE STEAMER BRITON.

The screw-steamer *Briton*, belonging to the Union Steamship Company of Southampton, foundered in a heavy gale on Sunday week, off Cape Lizard. On the 5th inst., the *Briton* left London for Seattle, the weather being moderate and the wind blowing east-south-east, which continued up to midnight of the 5th, when the Star Light was made out at a distance of about thirteen miles, bearing north-north-west. The wind then shifted to the westward, and blew fresh, continuing to increase until noon of the 9th, when it blew a gale from west-north-west, with a heavy sea running.

At this time the ship laboured heavily, and several seas swept over her. At five o'clock on the evening of the 9th the ship was hoisted under emergency sails. At 9.50 it blew a furious gale, with terrific cross seas running; the ship still labouring heavily. At this time the mainsail blew out of the bolt-ropes. At 11.20 the foretopmast was uncut, and bent in the room of the mainmast, and the pumps were looked to.

In this state they remained until the morning of Sunday, the wind blowing fiercely the whole time. At one o'clock on Sunday, the wind being in the north-west quarter, the *Briton* shipped a sea which carried away part of her foreboard bulwarks, and stove in the port life-boats. At 2.30 the foremast split into ribbons. At 4.10 she shipped another sea, which carried away two more boats, stove in the main life-boat, and smashed the cabin skylight, and filled the cabin with water. Ten minutes after this the engine-room was found to be fast filling with water, and the fires were washed out. The pumps were then worked for the water continued gaining, and at 5.20 it was up eight feet in the engine room, and ten feet in the after cabin.

Darkness was now setting in, and the position of the vessel and her crew were truly deplorable. The wind was still blowing a gale, and the water was gaining on the ship, in spite of the efforts which were made at the pumps. Their only chance now was to lighten the ship by casting overboard her freight. Ten tons of fuel, and an immense quantity of fire-bars, with chains, &c., were committed to the deep. This having been accomplished, somewhat in their favour, a tremendous sea struck her, carrying away all the deck houses. The job was then set to wear the ship round, but it was immediately blown to rags. New storm sails were then bent in the place of the foresail, which had been previously carried away.

The water was still gaining on the ship, the boats were all stove in or swept away (save one), and it was expected that she would go down each moment.

At length, between nine and ten o'clock, when it was not expected that the *Briton* could possibly be kept from sinking above half an hour longer, a small schooner, belonging to Jersey, named the *Wave Queen*, providentially bore down towards the steamer on the port bow. The *Briton's* crew all shouted loudly for assistance and burnt blue lights, when the captain (blamph of the schooner) hailed to them to lower their boat. He received for answer that they had none, on which (none of his crew being willing to volunteer for the purpose) the captain himself got into his little boat, and induced one of the men (his brother, we believe) to join him. This in pirited the crew of the *Briton* to lower their jolly-boat, and with four trips of the two small boats the whole of the crew were happily rescued, and conveyed on board the *Wave Queen*. The sinking steamer was then abandoned, at which time the stern was under water, the bulwarks only just out of the water, and the sea making a clean breach over her—10 feet, she was a total wreck. The *Wave Queen* had herself sprung a leak during the gale, and the crew were all kept to the pumps; but she happily reached Jersey in safety on the Wednesday morning.

**THE LOSS OF THE TYNE.**—When the *Tyne* went ashore she went over a ledge into a bed, as it were. She was completely round by means of her canvas, but she hung on by her stern to the rock, and all attempts to move her proved a failure; her head, therefore, points to sea. Divers have been all round and examined her hull and bottom, and they declare that she is only damaged near her stern. About thirty pumps were set going by scores of men to pump her out, and her paddle wheels were taken from her to render her lighter; besides, the floats of these wheels are most valuable, and will therefore be saved in case the ship is eventually lost. She will be floated by means of barges and empty casks. When this is done, enormous chains, warps, and steam power from tug and other ships, will be in requisition to drag her into deep water. It is probable that the cost of getting her about will be £10,000 or £15,000, but this is worth expending, for the *Tyne* was worth to her owners' company £80,000. The following memorandum has been published from the Admiralty:—"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have much satisfaction in making known the handsome and generous manner in which Mr. Edmund Peeler, Comd'g-General to His Majesty the King of the Belgians at Rio Janeiro, has conferred a donation of £250 on Henry Bath, chief boatman in the coast-guard service, and in charge of the St. Amand station, for his good and brave conduct in proceeding to the assistance of the royal mail steamer *Tyne*. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have also had much satisfaction in promoting Henry Bath to be a chief officer in the coast-guard service, as a mark of their appreciation of his excellent conduct."

**THE "RESOLUTE'S" SECOND ESCAPE.**—Mr. Grinnell the American Consul in the Isle of Wight informs us that the *Resolute* was nearly wrecked on the Solly Islands on her voyage to England. He says:—"Everybody on board believed that their fate was sealed. A furious gale had been raging, which, suddenly ceasing, left a heavy sea. This, with a current of two and a half to three knots, was setting the ship on the rocks. Everyone on board expected destruction, but they were saved by a miracle, as it were. A light air springing up, every stitch of canvas was set, and after an hour of most anxious suspense, during which the vessel bravely held her own, the wind freshening, enabled them to work off the shore. Had she struck, Captain Harstede thinks that not a life would have been saved."

**LOSS OF THE JOHN GARROW.**—The British ship *John Garrow* foundered at sea, December 6, about lat. 37 deg., long. 57 deg. The *Garrow* left Savannah on the 25th of November, with a cargo of cotton, for Liverpool, and when three or four days out began to leak so badly, that from the 3rd to the 6th of December all hands had to work at the pumps night and day. The vessel during this period was very rough, and Captain Dyer, seeing the dangerous condition of his vessel, headed her for the two Toward Islands, with but faint hopes of ever reaching land. On the 6th of December, when both officers and crew were nearly exhausted, and the vessel having seven feet of water in her hold, the American ship *E. Z.*, Captain Hodges, hove in sight. A consultation was held between the officers and crew of the *Garrow*, and it being apparent that the vessel could not float much longer, as the leak increased altogether beyond their control, they resolved to abandon her. Accordingly the signal of distress was hoisted, and Captain Hodges bore down, hove to his vessel, and took Captain Dyer, his wife and child, and the officers and crew (twenty-four persons, all told) on board. The weather was so rough that nothing beyond the wearing apparel of the people belonging to the *Garrow* could be saved.

**THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE CABLE.**—The cable which is to be sunk in the Atlantic is only three-fourths of an inch in diameter. In the centre are seven small copper wires, twisted upon themselves, and the whole insulated by a thick covering of gutta percha. Eighteen strands of slender iron wire, each strand composed of seven threads loosely twisted upon themselves, constitute the outer covering. The weight of the whole is 18 lb. to the mile, and its strength is such that it will bear in water over six miles of its own length if suspended vertically. The flexibility of the cable renders it almost as manageable as a small hempen line. The distance from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Valencia on the Western coast of Ireland, the points between which the telegraphic connection is to be made, is 1,640 nautical, or 1,900 statute miles. But the manufacturers are to furnish 2,600 statute miles of the cable, in order to meet the demand for extra cable that may arise from the inequality of the depth of the ocean along the plateau over which the line is to be laid. The cable is to be completed by the 30th of next May.

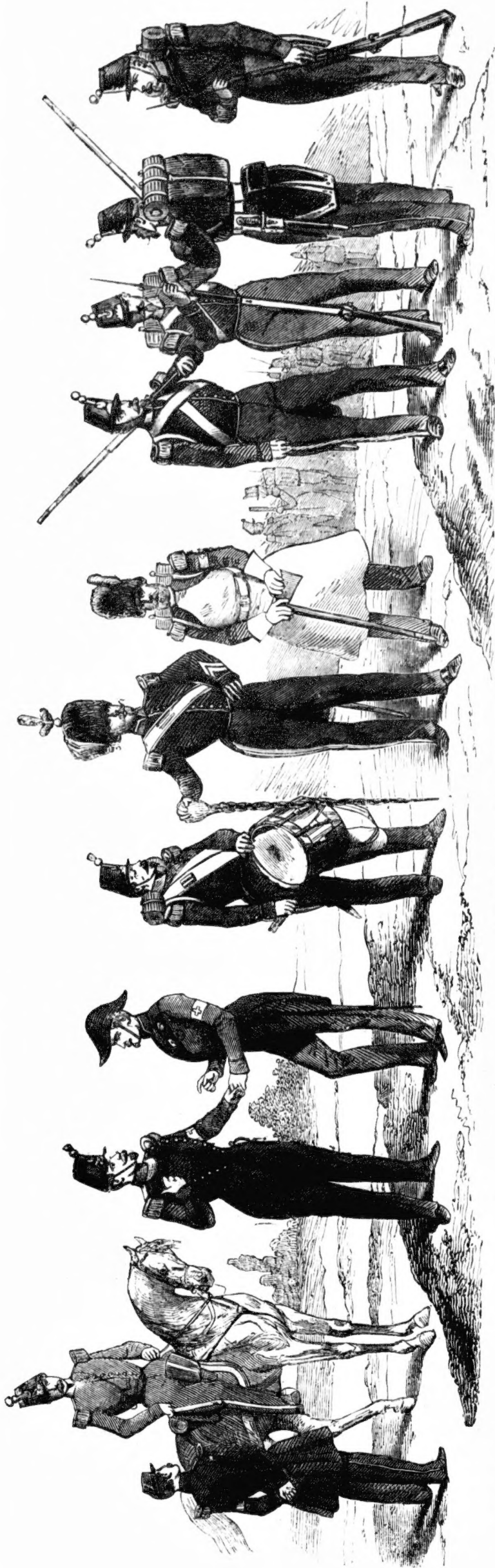
**SUBMARINE CABLES.**—Lieutenant Maury, in a report to the Secretary of the United States Navy, says:—"It may now be considered as a settled principle in submarine telegraphy, that the true character of a cable for the deep sea is not that of an iron rope as large as a man's arm, but a single copper wire, or a fascicle of wires, coated with gutta percha, pliant and supple, and not larger than a lady's finger."

**THE FRENCH IN CHINA.**—We should regret being indebted solely to England (significantly says the "Journal des Debats") for the advantages which must accrue to Europe from the efforts of that Power. It would, perhaps, be imprudent to allow a belief to be spread amongst the Chinese population, which bows down only before rigorous measures, that the English nation acts and treats for all Europe at the accepted representative of all the powers of civilisation. The Chinese must not solely be familiar with us through the devotion and resignation of our missionaries. These Christian virtues obtain less credit in China than the activity of the English.

**FREEDOM IN KÖNIGSBERG.**—At Königsberg, lately, there was to be a lecture delivered upon the steam-engine before an audience of mechanics; as usual, there was a policeman present to ascertain that no political sentiments were expressed. The lecturer commenced an excellent exordium, to the effect that no conqueror of ancient or modern times, neither Alexander the Great, nor Julius Cæsar, nor Napoleon, was so great a conqueror as James Watt. So far had he got with his lecture when the policeman came down on him with "one fell swoop," and put a stop to the evening's entertainment, declaring that his duty did not admit of his any further permitting this political discourse.

**FALL OF TWO HOUSES.**—On Saturday afternoon, two large old houses (both untenanted) in Holywell Lane, Shoreditch, were seen to be getting ready in a most alarming manner. Information was immediately given to the police, and an efficient body of the force, who were speedily in attendance, stopped all traffic upon the lane, when, through an extremely narrow and inconvenient thoroughfare, is one of the leading cut-ways from the Eastern Counties Railway Station. These precautions had scarcely been taken when both the houses fell in, but fortunately without doing any material damage. Workmen were shortly brought to the spot, and all the houses on both sides of the ruins for some distance were shored up and propped across.





COSTUMES OF THE SWISS FEDERAL ARMY: INFANTRY.

LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL OF INFANTRY.

LIEUTENANT OF CARABINIER.

SURGEON.

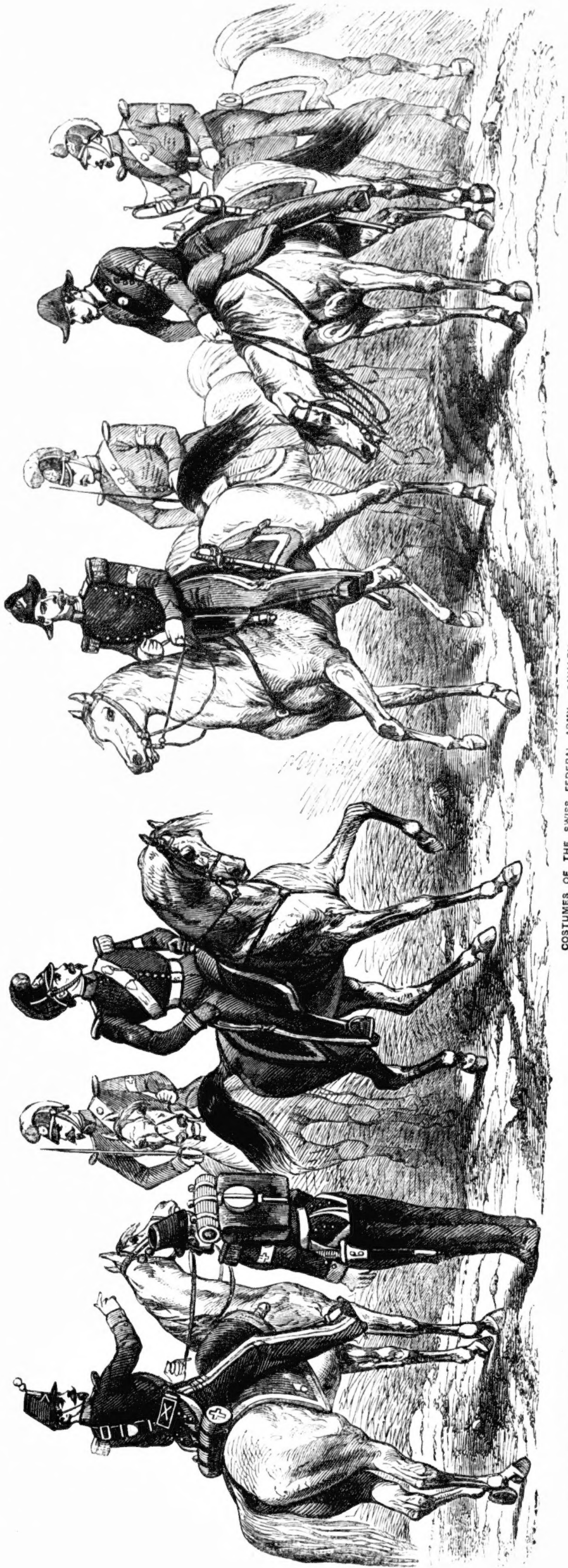
DRUMMER.

DECEM-MAJOR.

SAPPER.

GREENADIER.

CARABINIER.



COSTUMES OF THE SWISS FEDERAL ARMY: CAVALRY.

LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY.

ARTILLERYMAN.

GUIDE.

LIEUTENANT OF DRAGOONS.

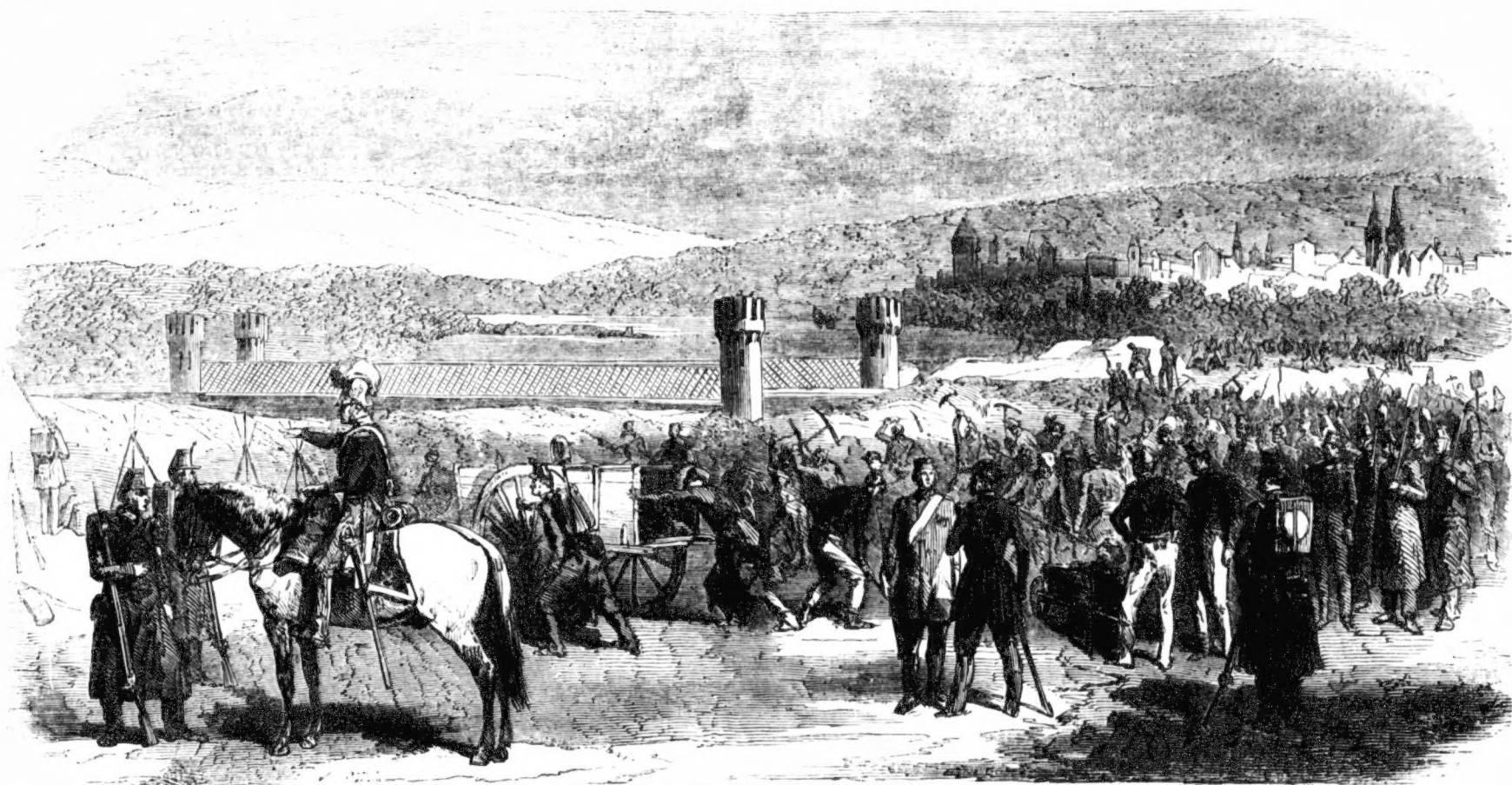
COLONEL.

DRAGOON.

SURGEON.

TRUMPETER.





SWISS TROOPS CONSTRUCTING BATTERIES TO DEMOLISH THE BADEN RAILWAY.

## THE SWISS QUESTION.

THE Federal Assembly of Switzerland have formally adopted the propositions of the Federal Council for the settlement of the dispute with Prussia. These propositions are founded on the terms suggested by the French Government, or rather, by the French Emperor, and are as follow:

Art. 1. The proceedings commenced on the 4th of September, on account of the insurrection that broke out on the 2nd and 3rd of September, 1856, in the canton of Neuchâtel, are annulled.

Art. 2. The persons who are awaiting their trial, under the decree of the Chamber of Prosecution, passed on the 5th of September, 1856, must, in case they should not already have done so, quit the territory of the Confederation, until the Neuchâtel affair shall be completely settled.

Art. 3. The definitive arrangement of the affair of Neuchâtel shall be submitted to the Federal Assembly for its approval.

Switzerland having thus taken definite steps to terminate the difficulty,

it is scarcely to be doubted that Prussia will as readily and formally fulfill the condition on which, virtually, these concessions have been made—that condition being the recognition by Prussia of the entire independence of Neuchâtel. The Federal Council made great endeavours to get the condition guaranteed by the Governments of England and France, before it took any definite course in the matter, and succeeded, at least in the case of France, in obtaining a declaration nearly tantamount to such a guarantee. In reply to the question whether the Emperor of the French would undertake to advocate the independence of Neuchâtel, Count Walewski replied as follows:—"I have no hesitation in again declaring to you that the Emperor's Government undertakes an engagement to use all its efforts, as soon as the Neuchâtel prisoners shall have been restored to liberty, in order to bring about an arrangement which should meet the wishes of Switzerland, by securing the entire independence of Neuchâtel, through the King of Prussia's renunciation of the rights which

the treaties ascribe to him over that principality. We feel, moreover, an assurance that Prussia will, from the moment when she shall be informed of the liberation of the prisoners, renounce all hostile measures against Switzerland."

These assurances were considered much more satisfactory than those previously given by the French Government; and the Federal Council now only desired that the English Cabinet should join in these declarations. The English Government, however, thought it ought merely to abide by its declaration of Nov. 25. It is therein stated that if the Federal Government, fully appreciating all the circumstances, should decide on releasing the prisoners without a trial, the Government of her Britannic Majesty would then, in common with the French Government, take steps with a view to induce the King of Prussia to settle the Neuchâtel question agreeably to the wishes of Switzerland, by recognising the independence of Neuchâtel. On the other hand the Government of her Majesty owed



THE SHAH OF PERSIA INSPECTING HIS TROOPS.



to itself as well as to the Federal Government, to declare that it could not guarantee the success of those steps, and that it had at present no sufficient grounds for regarding their success as assured.

The message which the Federal Council sent with the above propositions to the Federal Assembly, remarks on this despatch—

"It cannot be denied that in this note the English Cabinet has not given assurances of such wide bearing as that of the French note of the 5th. It would nevertheless be an error to believe that England has not, like France, proposed as the object of her intervention the absolute independence of Neuchâtel of all foreign ties. The note itself indicates the motive for which she cannot pronounce in the same manner as France has done; that motive can scarcely be anything else than the circumstance that Prussia does not appear to have made to the English Cabinet the same overtures as those addressed to the French Cabinet."

And so, relying more on the good faith than on the expressed declaration of the allies, the Federal Council made those conclusive propositions, which the Federal Assembly has now almost unanimously decreed. And no sooner were they resolved on than carried out. The Procureur-General proceeded immediately to Neuchâtel to carry out the legal formalities necessary to the release of the prisoners, and to hand them passports to France.

Meanwhile, it is denied that Prussia has contracted any other engagement than that of entering into diplomatic negotiations on the affair of Neuchâtel as soon as the prisoners shall have been set at liberty unconditionally. It is even added by Prussian journals, that no great Power has requested any other promise. This, however, may probably be set down as a mere endeavour to save the *amour propre* of the King of Prussia. Again, it has been stated that his Prussian Majesty will demand, by way of indemnity for the abandonment of his rights of sovereignty, the formal recognition of his title to the private property of the châteaux of Neuchâtel and of Locle, as well as of the domains dependent on them; the revenue of these domains, which is from 18,000 to 20,000 thalers a year, to be employed in works of charity at Neuchâtel; and that he also will demand to have the Prussian flag displayed from his two châteaux. We do not think, however, that even the King of Prussia could throw any such petty claims in the way of a prompt settlement of this unhappy dispute.

Finally, however, upon the whole, it is not. It has wholesomely and opportunely developed the fact that the free Swiss are yet a considerable people, with an independent spirit, and a prompt, daring hand. The fiery enthusiasm with which they prepared for a contest with a first-rate military power, the cheerful self-reliance which brought crowds of student lads under arms, and women to the ambulances, will afford a wholesome lesson to the rest of Europe for many a day. Up to the very last moment, offensive and defensive operations were unflinchingly carried on—operations of which not the least remarkable are the earthworks thrown up to command the Baden Railway.

To the north of the suburbs of Basle is the terminus of this railway, which runs through nearly a mile of Swiss territory before it enters the town. A stream of water separates the Duchy of Baden from Switzerland; a railway viaduct crosses this stream, and at the head of the viaduct the Swiss commenced on the 28th ult. to erect a battery. This work, which is now almost completed, the Prussians would obviously have to destroy before their troops could enter Basle, at any rate by railway. However, the probability of such a contingency is past, the military operations of Switzerland are closed, and her troops are disbanded.

#### THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

Our readers will find on another page an engraving which represents our Eastern foe, "The Shah," inspecting his troops. The present state of our relations with Persia renders the subject peculiarly interesting, and is calculated to raise curiosity as to the principal personage who figures in the scene. The Shah, it appears, is a young man, with a strong frame, active habits, a pleasing expression of countenance, a keen, searching glance, and an affable and amiable disposition. Such, at least, is the description we have of the Oriental potentate who rejoices in the name of Nasr-ood-deen.

About twenty-seven years have passed since Nasr-ood-deen first saw the light. When a boy, he evinced great fondness for the military art, and so decided a turn for mathematics, as led people to believe that in the latter most difficult science he would have made great progress, but for being kept by his tutor so closely to the Arabic that he had scarcely time for any other studies.

Nevertheless, he continued to take much delight in the exact sciences. Indeed, the accomplishments of the Shah are various. He knows how to handle a park of artillery as well as a musket. Like his father, he has passed through every grade in the army—even that of a simple soldier, and profited by experience. Temperate and strong, he is fond of hunting and shooting; is active, and can undergo any amount of fatigue. When on hunting excursions near Teheran, he frequently marks his regard for the representatives of Foreign countries by sending them hares or partridges.

The Shah, it appears, has the merit of being a real lover and a great patron of art. He draws tolerably, has a good knowledge of colours, is very clever at portraiture, and delights to converse with painters when an opportunity occurs. When, in 1843, M. Flandin accompanied the French embassy to Persia, in his capacity of artist he had the privilege of several interviews with the Shah. One of these is worth describing. Happening one day to cross the garden of the palace, the Shah, who was standing at a window, inquired if he had brought any drawings. M. Flandin exhibited his portfolio, and a master of the ceremonies was called to conduct him to the private apartments of the Shah. The latter was there waiting for him, sitting on the ground in the Eastern fashion, and leaning against a wall of the apartment. In front of his Majesty, at a short distance, were two columns of alabaster, beyond which the master of the ceremonies could not go. This court official therefore stopped, and introduced M. Flandin to the Shah, who requested him to come close and show his drawings. The Shah showed much interest in them all, asked many questions, and paid particular attention to those relating to military affairs.

"Having taken sketches from every department of the army," says M. Flandin, "I was enabled to produce before him drawings of the various costumes of the artillery, cavalry, infantry, and commissariat, and also sketches of guns, gun-carriages, and of his own patent gun-carriage. He asked many questions about the equipments of European armies, and evinced much knowledge of what was going on in Europe. He even descended to minute details, and asked many questions about helmets, cuirasses, belts, swords, boots, and spurs; and was also inquisitive about horses, saddles, bits, and bridles."

"Having my drawings spread out before him, he compared the equipments of his own army with those of Europe; and after an interview of more than two hours' duration, he dismissed me with many thanks, and requested me to forward him copies of all my drawings."

The perception of the Shah is said to be keen, and his eyes seem to dive into the very hearts of those on whom they are turned. When called upon to form a judgment, he takes time to deliberate before he gives his decision. When he has once made that known, no influence can induce him to recall his words.

It would seem, whatever his qualities, that the position of the Shah is not quite secure. From St. Petersburg we hear of an intrigue in Teheran to depose the present ruler of Persia, and to place Mourad Mirza on the throne.

**DEATH OF THE DUKE OF RUTLAND.**—The venerable Duke of Rutland died on Tuesday afternoon, at Belvoir Castle, near Grantham, in his seventy-ninth year. The immediate cause of death was an attack of bronchitis, supervening on a gradual decay. A portrait and memoir of his Grace will appear in our next number.

**THE PRINCES OF OUDH AND THE INDIA BOARD.**—The two Princes of Oudh, now on a visit with the Queen-Mother to this country, on a mission with the object of which the public are already familiar, went to the East India House, last week, for the first time, and had an interview with the Court of Directors. The visit was purely one of ceremony, and had nothing in connection with the events that had brought them to England. A magnificent banquet was given on Tuesday by the Queen of Oudh, at Badley House, to the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company.

#### MURDER OF A WIFE BY POISON.

A SHOEMAKER, named Philip White, 60 years of age, has been committed for trial, upon the Coroner's inquisition, for the wilful murder of his wife, Mary White, by administering arsenic to her. White, who is a shoemaker by trade, lost his first wife about two years since. He was left a widower with four children, and continued single until last Whitsonide, when he married the deceased, with whom he did not live happily. This woman had been the mother of three illegitimate children, one of whom the accused had to support. He was often heard to express his regret that he had married her. Previous to his marriage, he offered himself to a young girl, about eighteen years of age, named Ann Seaward, but the offer was rejected on account of the disparity in their ages. Notwithstanding, White continued to pay the girl attention, and on his wife going for a while to Chesham Bois Common to nurse an invalid, he induced the girl to live with him. Shortly after the deceased returned home she was taken ill, and died in a few days. At first, there was no suspicion; but various circumstances ultimately led to White's being apprehended. The contents of the deceased's stomach were sent to Dr. Herbert Taylor, of London, for analysis; and, at the inquest on Monday, he stated that the deceased's death was occasioned by arsenic. The prisoner has stated to the police that his wife was eccentric, and that therefore she used occasionally to take a little arsenic. He also says he expects to "swing" next March; but declares, if he were going to be hung at once, he would never confess the crime, as no one can prove that he purchased any arsenic. The young woman Seaward was examined before the coroner, and said that the accused, within a few days of the death of his wife, asked her whether she would marry him if his wife were to die, to which she replied that she would. The accused is lying in Aylesbury Jail, awaiting his trial at the spring assizes.

#### THE CHILD MURDER AT WALWORTH.

In a few copies of our last number we omitted to report that Mrs. Martha Bacon, the woman who stands charged on the coroner's warrant with the murder of her two children, was further examined at the Lambeth Police Office. She had much improved in appearance, and there is now reason to doubt whether she is really disordered in her mind. Circumstances also have arisen to render it uncertain whether she is in fact the murderer. The additional evidence was chiefly to the effect that the children were not heard to cry on the Monday preceding the Tuesday on which the murder was discovered, and that heavy footsteps were heard pacing about the house. On the previous Saturday a man was heard to speak crossly in the back yard. Mr. Inspector Young attended with the woman's husband, and said that that individual had told him that he had left the house to go into the country early on the Monday morning, and that, during his absence, a robbery had been committed, and several things stolen, including a £5 note. These statements he repeated several times, but with continual and important variations, and also before the magistrate he rambled a good deal. He had cut on one of his fingers, for which he did not satisfactorily account. He stated his belief that the murder had been done by some one who had entered the house; and he accounted for his confusion by asserting that the police had cross-questioned him till he did not know what he said.

One circumstance is somewhat extraordinary. Though Bacon, the father of the children, returned to town on Wednesday morning (the murder was discovered on Tuesday), it was not until the Friday night following that he said anything about the alleged robbery, though he had frequent opportunities of doing so.

In the course of his inquiries, Inspector Young has found that, while representing that he had £7 by him, Bacon had applied for assistance to his brother-in-law, who had lent him 11s. It has been further ascertained that in July last Bacon was tried at the Lincoln Assizes, on a charge of setting fire to his house at Stamford; he was acquitted, however, and subsequently received £280 from the insurance company. Some still more startling circumstances are rumoured. It is said that the mother of Bacon had a life interest in some house property in Stamford, and that on her death the property passed into the possession of her son, subject to a few legacies. About seventeen or eighteen months ago the mother was invited to dine with her son, and soon after dinner complained of severe cramps in the stomach, which continued until her death, which took place on the following night. The medical man who attended her gave it as his opinion that death had been caused by "cramp in the stomach," and the body was interred without an inquest or any judicial investigation. However, it is said to be the intention of the authorities to have the body of Mrs. Bacon exhumed for examination.

#### THE GREAT GOLD ROBBERY.

THE inquiry into this case has ended in the conviction of all the prisoners. The defence in each case rested mainly on the admitted fact of Agar, combined with the avowed desire for revenge which had influenced him in bringing forward the charges against his former comrades. The counsel also contended that Agar's assertions were not sufficiently corroborated by the other witnesses to justify the jury in convicting the prisoners. It was shown, too, in cross-examination, that Pierce was not in the service of the railway company at the time of the robbery—a fact which in a great degree modified the charge against him. Baron Martin, in summing up, said that Pierce, if found guilty, could only be convicted of a simple larceny, as he was not in the service of the company at the time the robbery was committed; but the other cases were different, and would render the prisoners liable to more severe punishment. The jury only remained absent for ten minutes, when they returned with a verdict of "guilty" against all the accused.

Baron Martin, in passing sentence, said "the jury had found their verdict on the clearest evidence ever laid before a court of justice. The principal witness in the case was Agar, a man who was as bad as he could well be, but yet a person who was not the original planner of the robbery, the suggestion having come from Pierce. Something had been said of the romance connected with that man's character; but if there were any person who took an interest in it, or who fancied that there was anything great in his character, he would beg them to consider what had been the result. He was a man of very extraordinary talent. No doubt he had given to the details of this robbery a vast deal of care. If he had exercised a tenth part of the ability on any honest pursuit, he would have been by this time a respectable man, and no doubt would have realised a large property. Instead of being a man of respectability, he was now a slave for life. Some remarks had been made by the counsel engaged for the defence about his (Agar's) release. He (the Judge) did not like to mention the subject during the progress of the trial, but this he might say, that if he was released it would not be on account of any evidence that he had given upon the present trial." He warmly reprobated the atrocity of Pierce in deserting Fanny Kay. "In all," said his Lordship, addressing Pierce, "you must have got out of Agar about £15,000. This you stole and appropriated to your own use. It is a worse offence, I declare, than the act of which you have just been found guilty. I would rather have been concerned in stealing the gold than in the robbery of that wretched woman and her child. A greater villain than you are, I believe, does not exist." (Loud cheers in court.) His Lordship then said he should inflict upon Pierce the most severe sentence which the law allowed him to pass, namely, two years' hard labour—with, during that time, three months, (the 1st, 12th, and 24th), solitary confinement. He regretted that he could not pass a more severe sentence upon him, who was far worse than either of the others. With regard to Burgess and Tester, he must pass upon each of them a sentence of transportation for fourteen years.

In answer to an application by Mr. Bodkin, who requested that the Court would make an order for the property found in possession of the prisoners to be handed over to the South-Eastern Railway Company, Baron Martin said at present he should make no such order. He subsequently ordered the Turkish Bonds taken from Pierce to be given up to Fanny Kay. They are worth £2,500.

**MR. MAYALL'S NEW IMPROVEMENT IN PHOTOGRAPHY.**—In consequence of a series of successful experiments made by Mr. Mayall, photography takes another large stride towards perfection. The substitution of paper for the metallic plate used in the old daguerreotype, while it avoided the unpleasant glare inevitable during the early stages of the art, was attended by this disadvantage, that what was gained in perspicuity was lost in delicacy. Paper, from its fibrous nature, absorbs the middle tints, and hence, in the case of coloured works, the artist was forced by stippling to supply the defects of the photographer. The chemical properties of ivory render that substance invaluable to the purposes of the art, but Mr. Mayall, by a compound of sulphate of barytes and albumen, has obtained a material that has the appearance and close texture of ivory, without any of the resisting qualities. The middle tints of the "negative" are thus accurately reproduced, and by a simple wash of colour the artist executes a work equal in finish to the old ivory miniatures, endowed with all the truthfulness proper to photography. It is estimated that, by the use of Mr. Mayall's material, a portrait taken under the old system would have required a month for its completion, can now be finished within two days. The method of producing the figure and the background from separate "negatives" receives new development from this invention, as the "nuances" of distance become more capable of exact imitation.

**ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE BY A MADMAN.**—A man named Really, a sign-writer, who had for some time exhibited indications of insanity, leapt up in bed on Tuesday morning, and with a poker, which he must have had concealed all night, dealt his wife two or three murderous blows. The woman managed to escape to the staircase, followed by her infuriated husband, and at length gained the protection of a neighbor. Really was subsequently found on the floor of his bed-room, backing his throat with a large butcher's knife. The knife was wrested from him, but the unfortunate man died in a few minutes; his wife is seriously wounded.

**THE INCOME-TAX.**—Meetings continue to be held all over the country to pronounce against the Income-tax. Preston, Haverfordwest, Hull, and Maidstone are among the towns which have more recently protested against the present rate of taxation.

#### SPLENDID POSTAL DISTRICT MAP OF LONDON.

Size 2 Feet 3 Inches by 3 Feet.

TO BE ISSUED TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "ILLUSTRATED TIMES."

The Proprietors of the "Illustrated Times" desire to announce to their subscribers that they have in preparation

A LARGE AND ELABORATELY-ENGRAVED

MAP OF LONDON,

ON THE SCALE OF 3 INCHES TO THE MILE,

With the Names of all the Streets distinctly shown, and with THE DIVISIONS OF THE NEW POSTAL DISTRICTS clearly defined. This Map, which is 2 feet 3 inches in depth by 3 feet in width, will be printed upon a sheet of paper the same size as the "Illustrated Times," and, although it is an exact counterpart, not only as regards size, but in point of minute finish, of the Map prepared by Direction of the Postmaster-General for the use of the London and Provincial Post Offices, and which is sold to the public at 5s., it will be issued to subscribers to the "Illustrated Times" at

THE PRICE OF AN ORDINARY NUMBER OF THE PAPER, NAMELY, 2½D.,

a price which, even in these days of cheapness, is without a parallel.

Specimens will be ready for the trade in the course of a few days; and the Map itself will be issued with the newspaper as soon as a sufficient number of copies can be printed off to meet the enormous Demand certain to arise for an article which the recent Division of the Metropolis into Postal Districts has rendered indispensable to every Letter-writer in the Kingdom.

#### ENGRAVINGS AFTER PICTURES IN THE TURNER COLLECTION.

In the number of the "Illustrated Times" which will accompany the Map, will be commenced the publication of a series of HIGHLY FINISHED ENGRAVINGS ON A LARGE SCALE after the

#### CHOICEST PICTURES OF THE TURNER COLLECTION AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

These will be produced in the VERY HIGHEST STYLE OF WOOD ENGRAVING ART, and will be printed with the greatest care. The series will be continued from week to week until completed.

TO PROVINCIAL ARTISTS.—The Editor of the "Illustrated Times" will be happy to receive sketches, from time to time, of important local events.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1857.

#### SOCIAL MISERIES.

EARLY this week the "Times" favoured us with one of those dismal letters from governesses which so charmingly illustrate our "progress." Some woman about Dalston wanted a lady to take care of her young ones—five in number, if we recollect right. She was to nurse them, teach them, and fill up the evenings by playing the piano—ah! for £10 per annum! We are not favoured with the parents' name (which we should be delighted to print, if we knew it), but we have no doubt there are scores of such mean-hearted persons in this metropolis,—all with the miserable ambition of being "genteel," and all anxious to gratify it at the expense of the suffering of their superiors. For it is one side of this kind of thing not the least obvious, that it is the higher class of persons who are made to suffer by the lower. An upstart must have a governess; so some unlucky gentlewoman—perhaps the daughter of an officer or a parson—is betrayed into answering an advertisement like the above,—perhaps even into accepting the terms, with the honest wish to gain some kind of livelihood for herself. It is not a solitary sort of phenomenon. We have observed many instances lately of a filthy greediness, which would sicken Houndsditch, by people in various classes of life. Employers grind down their clerks—tailors starve their workmen. If a poor man finds a purse full of notes, he gets twopenny for his honesty. It is the curse of the century, this meanness; of the century, we say, because the charities of which we boast spring from the example of the ancient Christianity of the kingdom, before cheap tailors were known, or "genteel" people had got pianos.

We are perfectly aware that no Act of Parliament can be got to teach low-minded people common generosity, and we do not propose a legislative measure to fix prices either—which would enrage Carlyle's friend, Mr. Crowley; but we wish the clergy and the press would take the thing up. We would have it reformed by the only kind of reform possible—the moral indignation of the public acting through the public opinion. Parsons should preach against it,—and not as if it was something a thousand miles off, but as something existing under their noses. Nay, for our parts, we would have the Dalston people put on a stool before the congregation, after the old Scottish fashion with damselfs of more pardonable failings. Reasoning with such people is vain; telling them that their wise plan would be, instead of trying to be "genteel," to try to be "gentle" (if they could find out what that word meant), is useless. But the less corrupted section would do well to try and enforce, by shaming them, what cannot be enforced otherwise. For it is pretty plain, that, considering the debasement of the English lower orders by neglect, mean wages, and the low theory that a workman is a camel, out of which all the labour possible is to be got, and no moral consideration needed:—considering this, we may expect great social disaster and confusion in this country. Crime is daily increasing, and one by one the philanthropic theories are breaking down. And yet the worst symptom still is the selfishness, which makes people pronounce all this inevitable and proper,—as if Atheism was the law of the world, or as if any society could be stable, except on the ground of its moral worth. It is not little schemes for "leading-libraries," or little bits of philanthropy (mere sops), that can meet these dangers; they can only be met by a universal regeneration of private feeling in private life.

We long to see a little of our public energy in England employed in putting these matters to rights. While people degrade governesses and starve needlewomen, all their pretensions to purity and enlightenment in other matters are false and hollow. The "Daily News" has spoken out manfully about the wretched sempstresses, whom every season sends to miserable graves. In their cases, too, only private morality can do anything for them—only the direct exertions of Christian ladies, determined to make sacrifices for this object. We fear, however, that their wretchedness is not "picturesque." There are no "Topsy's" among them, and the humiliation of their condition is too deep for sentimental tears. It is easy to be indignant at abuses for which you are not responsible—painful to meddle with those for which your conscience tells you that you are. So we do not wonder that this movement creates no fashionable *furor*. Nevertheless, not a single sin of selfishness is lost, and somebody has at last to pay for it. The doom of polite hypocrisy was long since spoken in Holy Writ—"God shall smite thee, thou whited wall!"



## THE COMING SESSION:—THE INCOME-TAX.

WITHIN a fortnight of the present time, Parliament will be assembled for the despatch of business, and among the various important questions—and there are several—which will occupy the attention of the Legislature, is the Income-tax. If allowed to act in the spirit of his official instincts, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would probably make a passing allusion to this "item" of his future budget, and demand, as a matter of course, that it remain in its present shape and proportions until the dawn of some more convenient season. But the voice of warning is already heard—the Metropolis, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, and other influential places have pronounced the tax (in its present form) to be unjust in principle, inquisitorial and oppressive in its operation, unequal in its application, and not to be tolerated in times of comparative peace. While to give emphasis to these various monitions which we hear all around us, the Londoners—ever taking the initiative in enlightened economy—had on Wednesday night last a "monster meeting" under the auspices of Alderman Sidney; and on the views then expressed we shall take an early opportunity to offer some observations. Of course, it was not to be expected that the various communities to which we have referred should hold precisely the same views on the subject; but there is a singular unanimity among them as to the principle of action; the details they may very well differ upon.

It will not be considered inopportune, if, ere we offer any remarks as to the nature and anomalies of the impost denounced, we lay before our readers, as succinctly as we can, some data in reference thereto. It will be unnecessary to enter in detail the reasons which led to the adoption of the income-tax by the late Sir Robert Peel; suffice it to say, that it was the key-stone of his policy when he inaugurated a new tariff, and that the people of this country approved the plan, with the conviction that, in the course of a few years, it would not be required for State purposes. We say nothing, for obvious reasons, of those who succeeded the Right Hon. Baronet, till Mr. Gladstone appeared on the legislative boards in the character of Chancellor of the Exchequer. This gentleman's financial schemes were alike remarkable for their novelty and audacity, and they provided for the entire extinction of the income-tax in the year 1860, by decreasing rates. An Act of Parliament to compass this end was enacted. The money, as a substitute for this impost, was to be derived from various sources—viz., nearly two-thirds of a million was to arise from a reduction of charge for the interest of the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent.; upwards of two-and-a-half millions, by means of additions to the permanent sources of income; and £2,146,000 from Terminable Annuities. These calculations, however, were made just before we were plunged into an expensive war with Russia; and on hostilities breaking out, a considerable sum of money beyond the requirements of peaceful times was needed; and it was, as we think, wisely determined to divide the burden between the present and future generations; hence the extra-ninence income-tax, now sought to be repealed. It must also be noticed, that this increased rate was granted by the Commons, with the distinct understanding that it should be surrendered at the expiration of one year after the conclusion of hostilities. Now, the Articles of Peace were signed on the 30th of March, 1856, but they were not ratified till the 27th of the following month; and it is held by some of the supporters of the present Government, that they are legally entitled to levy on the country for the extra-ninence till April, 1858, and that, having the literalty of the law on their side, they will collect the tax at the rate of 1s. 4d., as heretofore. 'Tis in the bond, they say; give us our pound of flesh! Well, there will always be Shylocks, and may they meet, as they deserve, Shylock's fate! It is only fair to state, that there are a few members of the present Administration who will not lend themselves to so dangerous an artifice, and who repudiate (though not in the name of Lord Palmerston) the very idea of acting so treacherously by a generous and confiding people; but there can be no doubt that so large a sum so easily obtained will not be given up by the Chancellor of the Exchequer without a severe struggle; and therefore we wish to see the nation prepared to support the position it has taken by invincible arguments, so that at the end of the contest we may not have to lament a defeat instead of recording the achievement of an unequivocal triumph upon sound economical principles.

In entering upon a discussion of this nature, we must of course at once admit that a great country like England cannot have its multitudinous affairs carried on without a corresponding revenue; and also that it is most desirable that none of our public institutions should be so reduced as to prevent us from giving effect to our words when a proper occasion may arrive for doing so. And the admission of this involves the necessity of submitting to a fair and reasonable amount of taxation. The first question, then, before the country is this: Is the income-tax necessary in whole or in part, and is it the best means of deriving the revenue requisite for State purposes? In replying to this query, we must state frankly—for the importance of the question demands candour—that the late war has entailed an expense of £10,000,000 on the nation, and which is added to our funded and unfunded debt; that we have to provide a sinking fund of one million and a half to meet the increase of the funded debt; that in this year, as well as in 1858, £2,000,000 Exchequer bonds fall due; and that from the menacing attitude of several parts of the globe, as well as another reason, we shall not be justified in reducing, *instantly*, our army and navy to the condition they were in in 1853. To this we must add, that the duties on coffee, tea, and sugar, are to be considerably reduced, on the 5th of April next, as well as on the 5th of April, 1858. On the other hand, we find by the last returns that the commerce of the country is in a most healthy state; that Lord Palmerston has promised to reduce his army estimate for 1857-8 to fourteen millions sterling, instead of thirty-four millions; and Sir Charles Wood is expected to follow so sagacious an example; but the twenty millions thus swept away by the former is really more nominal than actual, we are told, because, though an estimate had been made for 1856-7, to the amount stated, it was not required by many millions—it has been said twenty! It is difficult for one to make any sound calculations where things are so equivocal, but we may safely ask if it would be discreet to press the Chancellor to give up the entire tax? We confess that under this aspect of the matter we do not consider an unconditional surrender of the whole impost desirable or practicable, unless the whole of our financial policy be entirely revised. But while we are forced to this conclusion, we are equally satisfied that the extra-ninence in the pound may, and ought to be abandoned by Government, both on the principle of good faith, as well as on that of equity, as it would not be difficult to demonstrate; for the very existence of a representative Government depends on its members keeping their promises inviolate with those from whom they derive both their honour and their power. For ministers to deceive the people is to do violence to the very genius of our constitution, and to invite that catastrophe, which it is their interest to avert, but which never fails to bring ruin on those who designedly act the part of political traitors to their countrymen. While, as to the point of equity, it is a crying shame—a shame which language fails us to describe, that the industrial population of Great Britain should have their incomes—earned by the outpouring of their life's blood—taxed at the same rate as those incomes which are derived from fee-simple property. We trust we are not without due sympathy for those persons who have large families, and who from age and other causes are incapable of increasing the limited incomes they derive from property, and on which they must depend for their subsistence; but such persons are comparatively few; and it would be most monstrous to expect that any law could be enacted to operate against tens and hundreds of thousands, simply out of deference to them. This would be a subversion of all morality—it would be to outrage every principle of humanity and of justice. We have no desire to see the property of this country overburdened with taxation; and those who think we have, should recollect that on one occasion an impost of 4s. in the pound on property subjected nearly all the requirements of the state; but surely nothing but the Genius of Desolation and Misrule could have suggested the propriety of taxing the income of the working classes—and in this phrase we include both the man that works by his brain as well as the one who works with his hands—at the same ratio as you

would that revenue derived from green fields and granite-built houses. We care not from what part of the political compass such inspiration proceeds—it is nothing less than a stupendous legislative blunder—a political crime. It entails a social wrong; and as certain as the sun will rise to-morrow, must be avenged—must be atoned for.

Let us state the case. Here is the owner of a large property—a patrimony which never cost him an honest sigh, a moment's care; his offspring are provided for; he lives in perfect affluence, and his comfort is only marred by those excesses which the wealthy prodigal too frequently indulges in. Such a man in such circumstances, the Government addresses in the tones of a courier, and says, "May it please you, sir, to compound for your Income-tax?" On the other hand, we behold one of the working classes—say a professional man—one depending entirely on his own exertions for the maintenance of himself and his family. He rises early, and the smell of the lamp he is only too familiar with; he eats the bread of care, which is not unfrequently tainted with sorrow. By and by, ere half of the Psalmist's limit of human life has expired, very often, his over-taxed mental faculties have succumbed, his energies are gone, he is but the wreck of what he once was, and with him sink the hopes of his ruined wife and children; the past to them is at best but a pleasant dream, the future a dreary reality. This is no ideal state of things. We are daily hearing of, and seeing, the original; and we ask if this is the man whose income should be taxed as though it were derived from fee-simple, and surcharged?

But the Income-tax is demoralising. We have it on the authority of men of unquestionable probity, that all kinds of discreditable artifices are resorted to by the employees of Government, in order to make those pay who are not fairly liable, and to extract more than is due from those that are liable. The result of this "sharp practice" is, that the ingenuity of those who are charged, is put to the rack to find out means of evading the tax altogether, while "hundreds and thousands of honest men with large families, struggling for a livelihood," we are told, "are driven from their homes by the collector of this odious impost." Talk of the tax being based upon sound economic principles! Such language is the merest mockery.

As to its being the best means of supplying a portion of State revenue, we admit that so far as it recognises the principle of direct taxation, we agree with it—no farther. The subject expands before us as we proceed, but space warns us to pause. We would, however, suggest that too great care cannot be taken by those into whose hands the cause of the people is entrusted, that they do not assume an unenviable position. They must not aim, as we think, at the overthrow of the tax altogether, for in that case some indirect mode of heavily taxing the masses—on the necessities of life, perhaps—would in all probability be resorted to by those who are no friends to the industrial classes.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN will hold an investiture of the Order of the Bath to-day (Saturday) at Windsor Castle, at half-past two o'clock.

PRINCE ALBERT has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Frederick Ponsonby, Grenadier Guards, to be one of his equerries.

SOME MARITIME STATISTICS have recently been furnished from Utah. Of the gentlemen forming the Mormon Council, House of Representatives, &c., forty have 420 wives! one has no wife; a second only one; the governor sixty-eight.

SEBASTOPOL is gradually becoming repopulated. It now contains about 7,140 inhabitants; Kamiesch, 2,000. Three hundred houses, partly destroyed during the siege, have been rebuilt, and eighty new ones constructed.

A MR. JAMES PANTHER, in attempting to get off the top of an omnibus while in motion, fell, fractured his skull, and died a few hours afterwards.

MR. THACKERAY has made arrangements for delivering two of his lectures on the Georges—viz., those on George III. and George IV.—in the Town Hall, Brighton. He has also engaged to deliver them at the Surrey Music Hall.

THE SECRETARY OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY has published an account of the method in which transfers are now effected in the office of that railway; and the system adopted seems to be regarded as a very good one.

MADAME DEA PFEIFFER, the celebrated traveller, has arrived again in Cape Town, from Holland, intending to proceed to Madagascar via Mauritius.

AN INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH occurred on Sunday morning in Cripplegate Church. Just before the commencement of Divine service, Mr. Crickett, who was formerly one of the churchwardens, was observed to fall back in his pew. He was instantly removed to the Savings' Bank, where in a short time he expired.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has left Florence for England.

A SCOTTISH LITERARY INSTITUTE has been formed, and a list of officers printed, but not a list of members. The chief object is asserted to be "to provide a fund for the relief of literary persons in indigent circumstances."

ANTHRACITE COAL has been discovered on lands belonging to the South Australian Company.

M. KOSSUTH will leave London on Monday next, in order to lecture the same evening in the Town Hall of Ashton, under the presidency of the Mayor. On Tuesday and Wednesday he will lecture at Blackburn, and on Thursday and Friday at Stockport, on which evenings he will be the guest of James Kershaw, Esq., M.P.

A SUM OF 200,000 FRANCES was lately stolen from the Bordeaux mail bags, on their way from the Post Office to the railway station. The postilion and guard affirm that they kept the horses trotting at a rapid pace, and saw no person near the vehicle.

LORD PALMERSTON has conferred upon Mr. Charles Swain, author of "The Mind," and other poems, a pension of £50 a year; at the same time expressing his regret that the fund at his disposal will not allow him to make a larger grant.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT is about to establish a new public garden at Bangalore. The place selected is in the territory of Mysore, elevated about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, in what may be considered as one of the finest climates in India, being cool and pleasant through the greater part of the year.

A RAILWAY FROM DURHAM DIRECT TO LONDON is among the schemes proposed by English enterprise.

DR. LIVINGSTONE has resisted all temptations to engage in any public service in England, or even to write a narrative of his travels. "One hundred and ten men," he says, "who came down with me from the interior, now await my promised return in April;" and he cannot break his word with the Africans.

THE APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CHISWICK GARDEN still remains open, none of the candidates being found to possess all the qualifications which the Council of the Horticultural Society are desirous of securing.

MR. CHARLES MATTHEWS is making rapid progress towards recovery, but not till after he has undergone four operations for the cure of an abscess, aggravated by erysipelas, arising from an accident which he met with at the Manchester Theatre.

THE CONSECRATION OF DR. ROBERT BICKERSTETH, AS BISHOP OF RIPON, took place at Bishophorpe on Sunday. The sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. J. T. Pielham, rector of Marylebone; and the Bishop Elect was presented to the Archbishop of York by the Bishops of Durham and Carlisle.

PASSENGERS who ARRIVE FROM ABOARD at the East India Docks or at the London Docks, may now pay duty at these places on any article in their baggage liable to excise. A clerk is stationed at the baggage warehouse of the docks to receive such duty.

MR. MIAL, M.P., the representative of Rochdale, is to pay a visit to his constituents on Tuesday, the 27th inst., for the purpose of addressing them.

MARSHAL RADETZKY, at his own earnest request, is to be permitted to retire on a pension, with the use of an Imperial palace in Italy.

LORD WARD has bestowed fifty tons of coals on the poor of the metropolis, and it has been arranged that his Lordship's seasonable gift shall be distributed by the magistrates of the different police courts in the metropolis.

DURING THE RECENT GALES, it is computed that a hundred mariners perished on the East coast between Lowestoft and Berwick.

A WHALE, forty-five feet long, and weighing twenty-five tons, was last week cast ashore on the Norfolk coast.

A YOUNG MAN, NAMED HILL, living at Rochester, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for cutting and stealing the telegraphic wires between London and Dover.

A PROFESSIONAL BEGGAR, NAMED PAGE, died in Norwich lately, and no less a sum than £300 was discovered at his lodgings by the police.

FERUKH KHAN, the Persian Ambassador now at Paris, is described as a fine, distinguished-looking man. On landing at Marseilles, he wore a dark loose pelisse, lined with fur, and a high conical cap of dark skin. An immense crowd had collected to view the passage of the carriage, and his Excellency seemed amused at the eagerness manifested to see him.

OUR RELATIONS WITH PERSIA will be discussed in a pamphlet on which Sir H. Rawlinson is now engaged. It will shortly be published by Mr. Murray.

ADMIRALTY AGENTS will be appointed to take charge of the Australian mails under the new contract. These agents will be lieutenants in the Royal Navy, and will be under the supervision of the Captain Superintendent of Mail Packets at Southampton.

SCULPTORS will be glad to learn that plans have been obtained by the Council of the Royal Academy for converting the halls into a sculpture gallery. Height seems to be the main difficulty, and should be kept in view.

THE PENSION AWARDED TO MR. HAYDN, author of the "Dictionary of Dates," has been continued to his widow; but it has been discovered that £25 a year is no very adequate provision for a lady and three children; and attention has been called to the fact, in the hope that in this instance the pension list will be amended.

A MISCHIEVOUS BOY, NAMED SAYERS, has been sent to prison for three weeks, for cutting his name in the Addlestone handrail of the staircase at the British Museum. The letters were about three-fourths of an inch in length, and too deep to be chiselled out.

OFFICERS on the STAFF are to receive in future, it is said, a pecuniary allowance in lieu of soldier-servants, at the same rate as now established for medical staff officers.

A CHAPEL, DEDICATED TO THE "SACRED HEART," was opened on Sunday at St. Mary's (Catholic) Church, Moorfields. Cardinal Wiseman assisted at the service.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION between Calais and Dover is re-established.

ALDERMAN FRY, a wealthy and highly-respected merchant of Dublin, died on Sunday last at an advanced age.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON has quite recovered from his attack of gout.

THE SECRETARIES TO THE NIGHTINGALE FUND announce subscriptions amounting, up to this time, in round figures, to nearly £10,000. It is intended to be "a record of national gratitude to Miss Nightingale," and "to enable her to establish an institution for the training, sustenance, and protection of nurses and hospital attendants."

A WORKMAN, NAMED GOODALL, employed at Messrs. Barrett, Exall, and Co.'s iron-foundry, at Reading, has, with two others just come in for a sum of £100,000, under a decree of the Court of Chancery, in equal shares.

THE GREAT WESTERN and SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES open their lines for through traffic to Weymouth on Tuesday.

THE RIGHT HON. B. DISRAELI and MRS. DISRAELI have arrived from Paris.

THE EXPENSE OF MINT PROSECUTIONS AND "LAW CHARGES" in England, in the year ended March, was £35,941.

FERUKH KHAN is charged to present to the Emperor Napoleon a portrait of the Shah surrounded with diamonds, and four Turcoman horses; to the Empress, a rich pearl necklace; and to the Prince Imperial, a sword long preserved in Persia as a Mussulman relic.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON has consecrated a new church erected in Arlington Square, New North Road, Islington.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, Inspector-General of Infantry, inspected the camp and battalions of troops on parade at Colchester on Tuesday.

THE COUNTESS PERSIGNY has been delivered of a daughter, and favourable bulletins are issued from Albert Gate House.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMER ASIA has been lost on the coast of Albania, on her way from Trieste to Constantinople. The passengers, mail-bags, and remittances were saved.

DEATH FROM TIGHT-LACING recently occurred in the case of a young woman, twenty-six years of age, living at Leeds.

THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION have arranged to open the new Educational Museum at the new buildings, South Kensington, in the spring.

A TESTIMONIAL was presented to the Bishop of Ripon, on Tuesday, by the parishioners of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, of which his Lordship was late rector. The testimonial consisted of a rich vine candelabrum, about three feet in height.

THE PRICE OF LEATHER is said to have risen some fifty per cent. during the last year; and at a meeting of master boot and shoe makers recently held, it was resolved to increase their scale of prices for the manufactured article.

## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THAT the loss of the royal mail steamer *Tyne* is, as is stated by a contemporary, "calculated to shake all confidence in navigation and seamanship," appears to me, under the circumstances, to be doubtful. From a friend who was on board, I learn that the captain of the ship seems to have been completely out of his reckoning; for when she struck, the frightened passengers rushed upon deck, and in reply to their inquiries as to where they were, the captain said, "Off the Isle of Wight," and through the fog pointed out a headland as the Needles—the said Needles and Isle of Wight being at that time forty miles off. My friend states, that from three a.m.—the time at which he was roused from his berth—until half-past twelve at night, he had not a dry thread on his body; and that on his arrival at Radley's Hotel, he was treated with that discourtesy and inattention which I see has been complained of in the "Times." The passage from the ship to the shore—which, in his case, was effected in a small shore-boat with a pair of oars only—he describes as very dangerous; and at one time they were nearly swamped by an energetic foreigner, who rose upright in the boat and screeched in sheer fright at the appearance of the sea, until a stroke of a boat-hook, from one of the disgusted sailors, brought him to his level.

The election of Mr. Elmore to be R.A. does not, I believe, give that universal satisfaction which was predicted by a contemporary. Mr. Elmore has the reputation of being "a very good fellow," and a pleasant companion. That he is equal, as a figure painter, to several of the Associates—Mr. Hook, for example—is very questionable; while, surely, the merits of Mr. Sidney Cooper, a man of greater age, and one unequalled in his peculiar talent, should not have been overlooked.

Since the publication of my last week's article, I hear that Mr. Frith finds it impossible to finish his picture of the "Hill at Epsom on the Derby Day," in time for the next Academy Exhibition, and it will have to be held over until next year.

Mr. Holman Hunt, the artist of the "Light of the World" and the "Scapegoat," is preparing another Scriptural picture upon which he has been engaged for some time past. The subject is "Our Saviour Teaching in the Temple;" the heads of the principal figures were painted by Mr. Hunt in Jerusalem, and are said to be admirable. Mr. Hunt is now daily at the Crystal Palace, working up all manner of antiquarian and architectural detail.

Mr. Wallis, the youngster whose picture was so much praised last year, has taken Hood's "Bridge of Sighs" for his subject, and painted the dead "Unfortunate." Directly it was seen that Mr. Wallis had a talent for painting a dead body, he was inundated with orders, but it is to be trusted he will not confine himself to the execution of mortuary subjects.

I regret to have to record the death of Mr. Edward Fitzwilliam, musical director of the Haymarket Theatre, and a very sweet composer. He leaves a widow (the favourite actress, late Miss Ellen Chaplin) and one child.

A new serial tale, by the Messrs. Mayhew, with illustrations, will shortly be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

Mr. Leigh Murray is suffering from acute bronchitis, which incapacitated him from attending the performance at Windsor Castle.

A rumour that Mr. Dickens and his little company of amateurs have been commanded to appear at Windsor Castle, would seem to be premature.

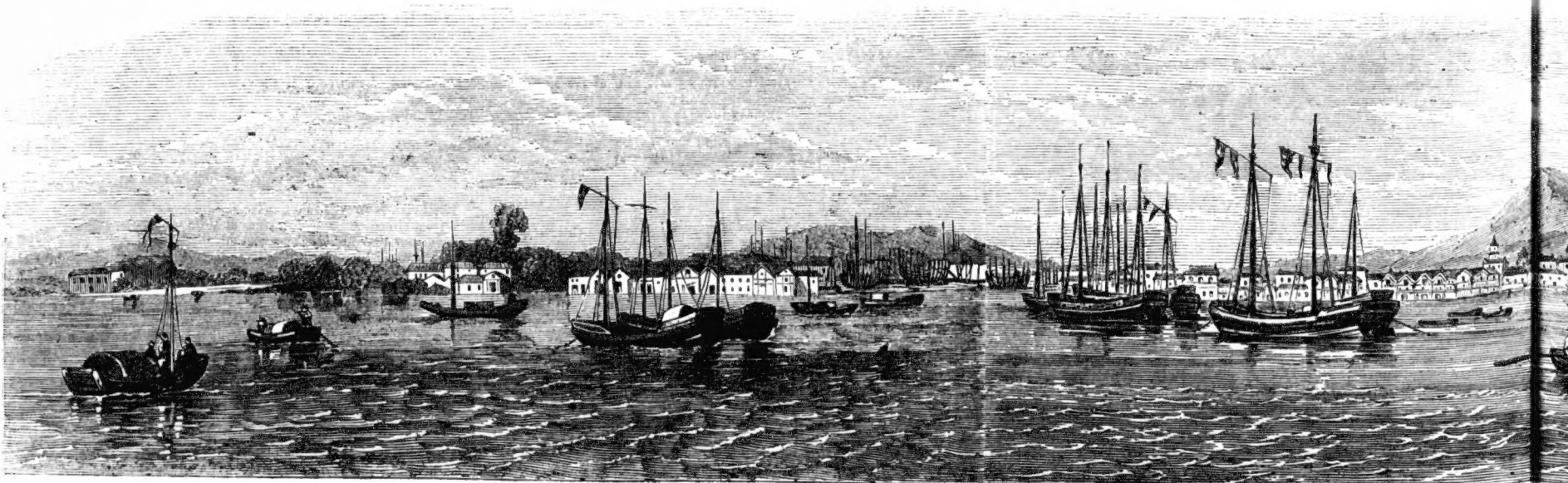
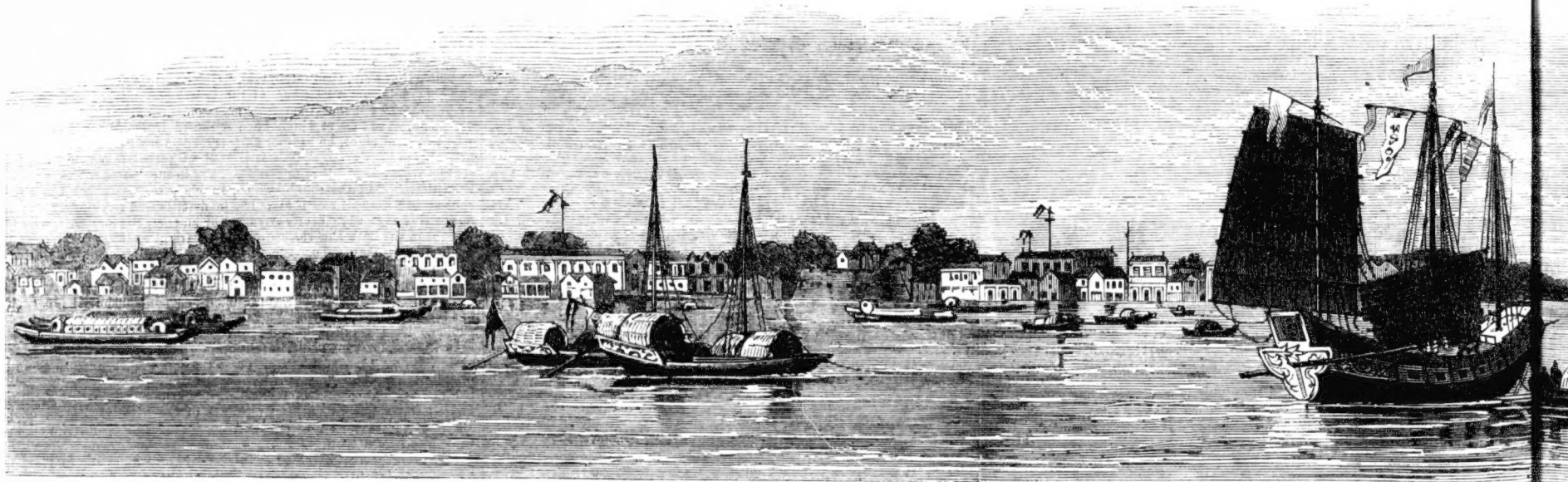
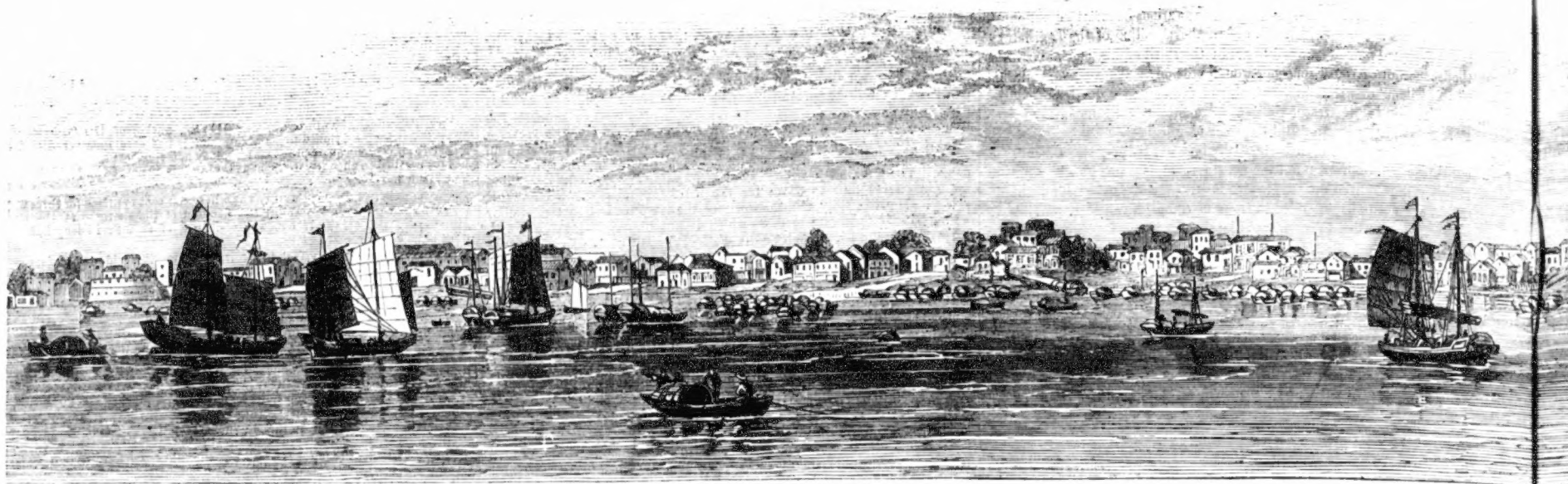
Lord Byron's tragedy of "Manfred" is in rehearsal at the Lyceum; the scenic effects will, it is said, be magnificent.

A new burlesque, by Mr. Robert Brough, will shortly be produced at Drury Lane, in which Mr. and Mrs. Keeley will appear.

Mr. Mathews has recovered from his accident, and is now performing again.

PAINFUL SUICIDE.—A weaver named John Swift, of Henley, near Manchester, was found suspended by the neck from the stair railing in his own house, and quite dead. After tying his legs together, the unfortunate man must have sat upon the stairs some time, adjusting the cord round his neck, as his hands were also tied together, and had been afterwards fastened on the right side to the cord which bound his legs. He must then have slipped over the stairs. A slate and paper were lying near him, on which was written in a good bold hand, that he was weary of struggling for the bare necessities of existence, and hoped that God would forgive him for the step he was about to take. He concluded by expressing a hope that his children (from whom he has been separated for some time), will conduct themselves properly in all respects. The unfortunate deceased is described to have been an inoffensive, kind-hearted man.

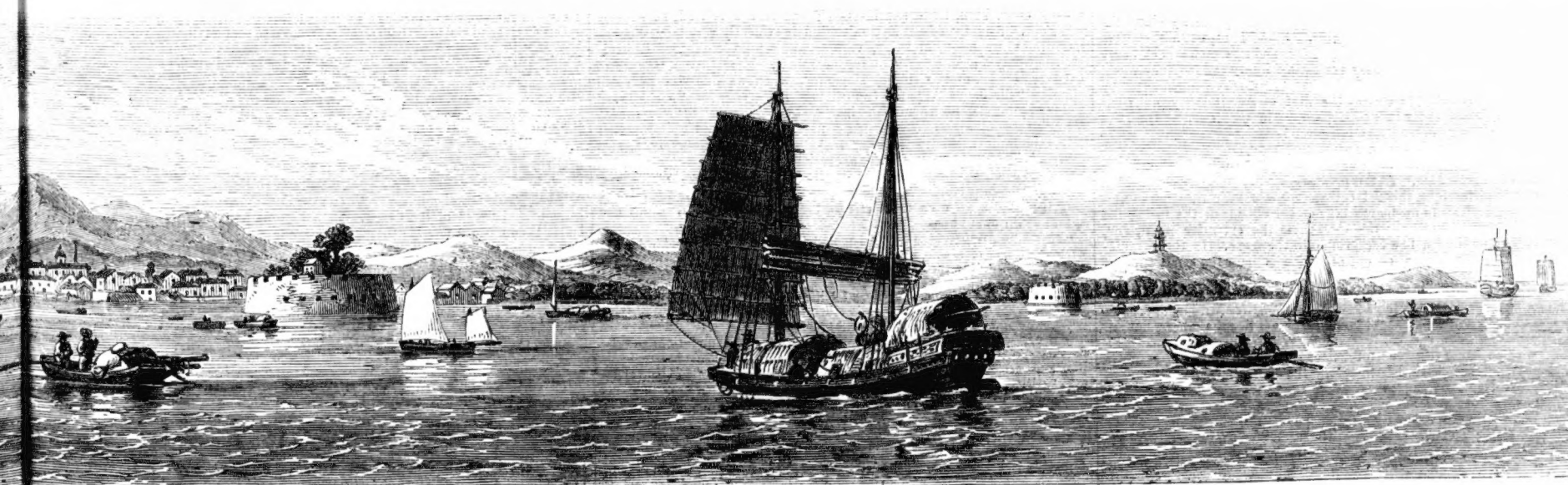
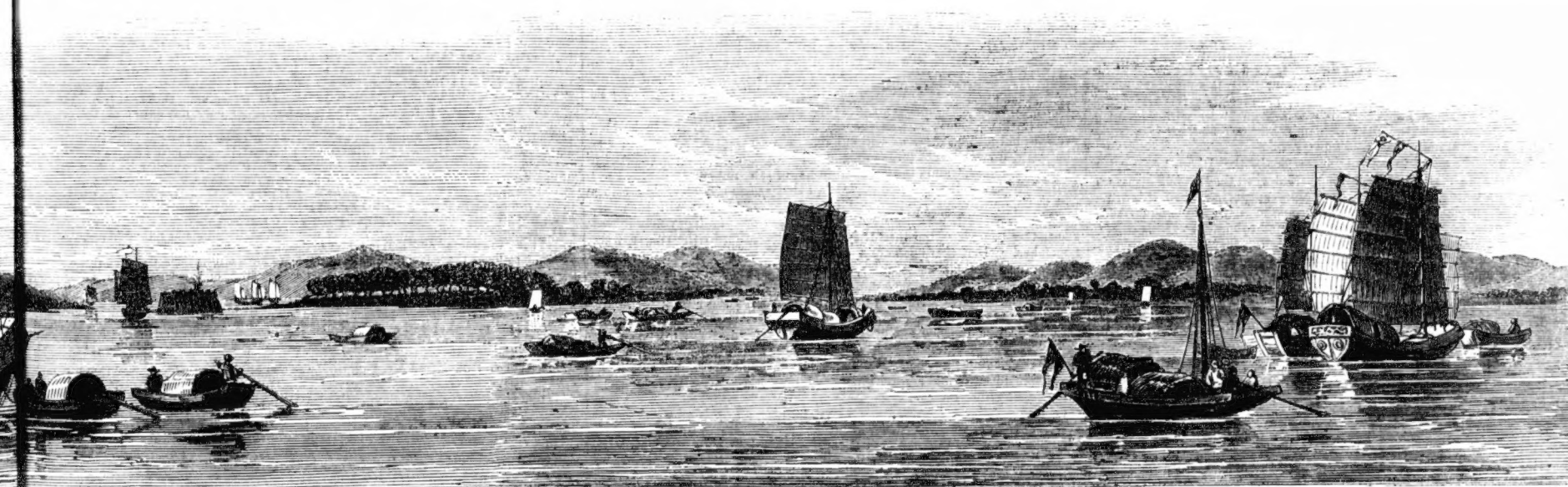
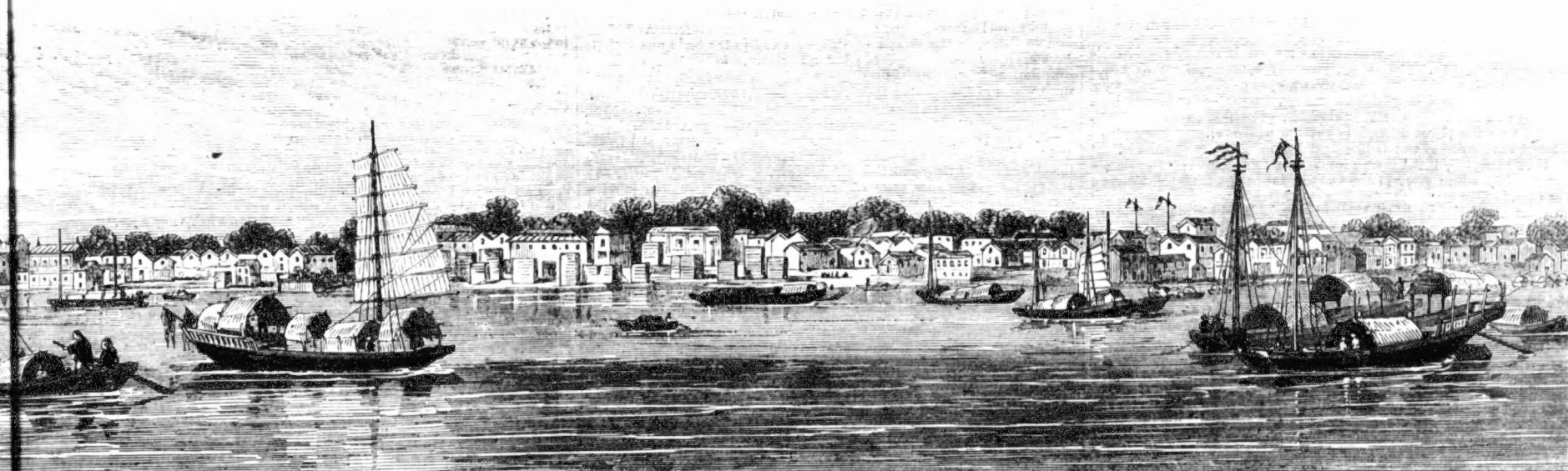




PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE  
(FROM PAINTINGS BY A CHINESE ARTIST,

RI  
IN





RIVER AND CITY OF CANTON.  
IN THE LIBRARY OF THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.)



## RIVER AND CITY OF CANTON.

WHEN the English guns have once more started the subjects of the "Celestial Empire," and when those remarkable specimens of humanity known as "British tars" have taught the "children of the Sun and Moon" that we are not to be trifled with, China and its cities and inhabitants again assume, in the minds of the people of this country, something like the importance which they possessed previous to the Peace of 1842. Under these circumstances, our panoramic view of the river and city of Canton will, we have no doubt, be examined with an interest of no ordinary kind. Let us briefly touch upon some of the principal scenes which it presents to the eye.

Canton may be said to derive from commerce the consideration which it enjoys in the eyes of the civilised world. Situated on the Pearl river, seventy miles from its mouth, in the China sea, the city ranks as the greatest emporium of Asia, and boasts of a teeming population, estimated at a million. Along both sides of the river the city stretches; and the suburbs extending along the banks are almost as large as the city itself. The most important part of Canton, situated on the left bank, is built on a hill, crowned by a fine tall pagoda.

This great commercial city, which has long been recognised as "one of the richest and most important in the celestial empire," is enclosed by a brick wall, on a foundation of red sandstone, some seven miles in circumference, mounted in several places with cannon, and entered by twelve gates. Another wall, with four gates, divides the city into the old and new towns; the former of which contains the public arsenals, and the residences of the great officers.

The city and suburbs of Canton are built and laid out after the same fashion. The narrow and crooked streets are paved and flagged; all of them are closed by gates; and each of the thoroughfares is appropriated to a trade. The city is intersected by several canals, which are crossed by stone bridges.

The Temples in Canton are numerous. Upwards of a hundred and twenty are mentioned in and about the city. Of these the principal is the celebrated Buddhist Temple of Ho-nan, on a large island hard by the city. Within "the old town" are two other considerable temples, and a Mahometan mosque, with a dome, and minaret a hundred and sixty feet in height. Canton boasts of a grand hall for examination of candidates for literary honours, fourteen high schools, and about thirty colleges, three of which have in all six hundred students.

The aspect which Canton presents to strangers is one of considerable gaiety and animation. The houses, generally speaking, have only one storey, the windows of which, in many cases, open on elegant balconies and sometimes on terraces adorned with flowers. Many of the houses have sentences—no doubt of an oracular character—incried on their entablature or on a stone placed between two of the windows; and many of the balconies have columns and trellises painted in a variety of colours. It has been remarked, that "there results from this diversity of colours a certain gaiety which gives to the Chinese towns much more animation than ours."

The houses of the wealthy inhabitants are built within a walled court, and richly furnished. Those of the middle classes—stated as one third of the population—have no courts, and are less magnificent. Those of the poorest class, which are numerous along the banks of the canals, and in the suburbs, are the most wretched of hovels; and a score of human beings are frequently crowded into one apartment. A very considerable part of the population have their residence on the water, and for miles, opposite the city, both above and below, the river is crowded with vessels and rafts of every description.

## THE EUROPEAN FACTORIES.

On landing at Canton, the stranger is forcibly struck by the singular effect which the building of the "hongs," or European Factories, in the midst of Chinese houses, produce on the eye. The space allotted to the Factories, consists of a strip of land reclaimed from the river; and in front of each is displayed the national flag. There are thirteen "hongs," including English, American, Dutch, French, Austrian, and other merchants. Each consists of four or five houses ranged round a closed court. The English "hong" far surpasses the others in elegance and extent. These buildings, which front the south, are built upon a flat raised on piles, and separated from the river by a quay called "Respectentia" walk. They have stairs by which the merchandise is shipped. Immense numbers of boats are moored all along the shore hard by.

## THE DUTCH FOLLY.

About a mile from the European factories, on a small rocky island, in the centre of the river, which, from its situation, presents a formidable barrier to an enemy approaching from the sea, appears that fort which the Chinese call "The Dutch Folly." This is an oval enclosure, with embattled walls, above which are seen dragons and dolphins, which surmount the roofs of houses standing under some fine trees.

The fort owes its name to an attempt made by the Dutch to establish themselves on the Chinese territory. At a period when they carried on extensive trade with China, they requested and obtained possession of this little island. The suspicions of the natives were aroused by the landing of a number of boxes, and one being opened, was found to contain warlike stores. The Chinese immediately retracted the permission they had given; and the Dutch were compelled to abandon the island in mortification.

The "Dutch Folly" (which appears at the end of the first and beginning of the second part of our engraving) was stormed and taken on the 24th of October, by a party of seamen and Marines, during Admiral Seymour's operations against Canton. During the bombardment, it was set apart for the reception of the wounded.

## THE FRENCH FOLLY.

Two miles lower down the river than the "Dutch Folly," our readers will observe a little fort, which has the reputation of looking wonderfully picturesque, from whatever side it is viewed. Though not erected by a Frenchman, this is called the "French Folly," and, like the Dutch, it is oval and embattled, with some buildings, and a square tower in the middle.

## THE BOGUE FORTS.

Leaving the far-famed city of Canton, making our way through the junks, and descending the noble river, with its numerous ramifications, in the midst of most picturesque scenery, we arrive at the Bogue Forts, which command the entrance of the river, and mostly occupy steep hills rising from the banks, particularly on the north side.

These Bogue forts form an extensive fortification, running along the shore, and up the sides of the steep hills. Since 1841, when they were taken by the English, they have been fortified, and now mount such heavy guns, that in the hands of an enemy versed in military science, they would prove most formidable. During the recent affair, they were manned by the Chinese, and intended to destroy the fleet of Admiral Seymour; but ere a few days passed, the whole of them were in possession of the English, who lost one man in making the capture!

## THE RIVER AND THE BOATS.

It is inside the Bogue that the Canton river widens so as to present the appearance of an inland sea. At this point, the view is described as beautiful and peculiarly picturesque, the flat cultivated plain near the shore forming a striking contrast to the barren hills on the outside of the forts; the mountains in the distance appearing to encircle the extensive plain, and, though barren, forming a fine background to the scene. In the magnificent river are many islands, on one of which is built the small town of Whampoa.

The boats on the river are objects of interest to strangers. "The boats of the Hong merchants and the large flower-boats," writes Mr. Fortune, "are very splendid. They are arranged in compartments like the others, but are built in a more superb and costly manner. The reader must imagine a kind of wooden house raised upon the floor of a boat, having the entrance near the bows, space being left there for the boatmen to stand and row. This entrance being the front, is carved in a most superb style, forming a prelude to what may be seen within. Numerous lanterns hang from the roof of these splendid, showy cabins; looking-glasses, pictures, and poetry adorn their sides; and all the peculiarities of this singular people are exposed to one view in these their floating palaces."

A SEVERE GALE BLEW AT MALTA ON New Year's Day, continuing without abatement until the forenoon of the 2nd inst. Much damage was done to the shipping in port.

## Literature.

*Very Successful.* A Novel. By Lady BOWLER LYTTON. 3 vols. London: W. Blacklock and Co.

THERE is a story of great age about stone-broth. If we here repeat it for the thousand and first time, not we, but Lady Lytton, must bear the blame: our crime be on her Ladyship's head.

A traveller (an Irishman, we need hardly say) arrived one evening at a poor cottage, craving shelter for the night, and trusting that a supper would be thrown in. The lodging was granted, but supper was so long delayed that the traveller at length bethought him of making some stone-broth. There was a very pretty choice of pebbles at the brook-side, but the traveller was a man of fastidious tastes, and it was not without much groping, lantern in hand, that a nice piece of flint was selected. This exhibiting to the good wife, he simply requested a pot of water to boil it in. The woman, wondering much, set the pot on the fire, and soon the broth simmered musically. Then he tasted it:—ah, how good it was going to be! The cottager did not quite catch the flavour, it is true; but that was only because no seasoning was yet added. This was a small matter; and really, with a little salt and pepper, the decoction began to have quite a good taste. With a few herbs, now—! Out bustled the good woman, her curiosity all agape, and returned with a plentiful supply. These being boiled for a time, again the broth was tasted; and Mrs. Hodges easily believed that it only needed a pound or two of beef to make the brew perfect. In a twinkling the beef was added; and as Hodges and his good lady dipped into the dish that night, they comprehended that men may indeed entertain angels unaware.

The application of this story is, that Lady Lytton having many herbs of good flavour culled from various authors (for she is well read), salt gathered from large social intercourse, and a considerable quantity of native pepper, has totally overlooked her beef!

We all know that reading, experience, and frankness, by no means suffice for the composition of a good novel, even when you employ them for the solution of a flimsy public wrong. You must also throw into the pot a little genius; which, to couple two things seldom found together, is what we mean by beef! Now genius, like gold, is found everywhere. At Abbot's-ford, in Potosi, in the plains of California and in the brain of Charlotte Brontë, great mines were opened; but in Derbyshire, in Wexford, and in the constitution of all the Smiths who there and elsewhere dwell, likewise exist some grains of the genuine metal. From the former, imperishable vases, graven images which all the world bows down to, have been wrought; and an extremely good-looking and good-wearing article may be got out of the latter, if precipitated upon the baser metals of observation, experience, and frankness. As there is nothing like an example to enforce an argument, let us take the case of one of the Smiths—say Alexander. What did Alexander do? He put some experience, some observation, and much frankness into the crucible, threw in that magical chemical agent a grand Passion, and the grains were fairly precipitated. The lion is said to have a sting in his tail, with which, on occasion, he lashes himself into a fury. Alexander, the literary lion of 1854-5, also rejoiced in a sting (or so we infer)—the sting of disappointment; and so he lashed himself into a fine frenzy of despairing Love: result, a Life Drama. But that is the oldest operation under the sun. Its universality is its proof. For every man, say the philosophers, is to a certain extent a poet so long as he is certainly in love. Nor is this all. We have many examples to show how the grand passions foster and purify real genius; as witness Petrarch and the great Dante.

Dante, by a process like that which brought genius and beef together in a foregoing paragraph, brings us back to Lady Lytton; for while Dante's genius passed through the fire of the intensest love that ever glowed in a man's heart, it also was nursed in the cradle—no, cradle—of a most fierce Hate; a passion almost as potent as love. Now whatever may be the degree of Lady Lytton's proclivity to the softer affection (though as she describes it very well, it is only fair to grant that she has experienced its influences), there can be no doubt of this: she is a consummate hater. Here, then, is her advantage; but, alas! instead of hating like a lady and a genius, she raves to her own confusion, and to the terror of her friends. Therefore do we say, *apropos* of "Very Successful," that her Ladyship has overlooked, or utterly misappropriated, her beef. In other words, Lady Lytton has failed to convert her grand Passion into an Inspiration; she abandons her opportunities of exhibiting what grains of genius may exist in some remote depth of her Ladyship's mind; her raw hate is infelicitously left outside the crucible, and meanwhile "smells to heaven;" while in this novel we are offered mere herb-broth extravagantly peppered.

This, we do think, is a great pity—chiefly on Lady Lytton's own account, but also on that of the public. We do want a good novel: emphatically, we don't want to be entertained—we can't be entertained—with family "shindies," and the vituperations of an angry woman. Lady Lytton's husband, Sir Edward, may be all that she so unreservedly describes him to be, but it can serve no good purpose to pillory him with such personalities and particularities as abound in this story. They may indeed amuse the scandalous, but then they also give occasion to the vulgar, who, remembering that there is only a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, may even go so far as to infer, on reading certain chapters of "Very Successful," that the distance may not be greater between Belgravia and Billingsgate. This, our readers perceive, is indeed a sad misapplication of a grand passion. Sublimated, it might have led Lady Lytton triumphantly through a crusade against the legalised tyrannies which women are undoubtedly subject to; as it is, however, she rather becomes a warning and a terror against any hasty legislation on that subject. That is certainly the result to which her novel must tend, even though her wrongs be as extravagant as her revenge upon their author.

Of that question, of course, we know nothing; nor have we the wish any more than the authority to sit in judgment on it: but having said so much, it is only fair to add that if Lady Lytton's injuries exist, and are at all proportioned to the violence with which she states them, we must commiserate the one at least as much as the other. To account for the violence of previous attacks upon her husband (from whom she has been long separated), it has been said that her Ladyship is insane. We admit that was never our opinion. To us it seems that her writings exhibit an unusually clear, keen, trenchant intellect; and if she is mad, so entirely was Pope. And then Lady Lytton's mind is evidently very industrious—industrious, we mean, in many, various, and wholesome fields—which is not commonly a characteristic of insane minds. Nevertheless, we confess our prepossession on this subject staggered, when we find her Ladyship accusing "Sir Janus Allpufl" (notoriously a disguise for "Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton") of even employing his "cast-off mistresses" to "tamper with the existence" of his wretched wife: a passage which Lady Lytton herself prints in italic characters, adding that "this will one day be clearly proved." Madness here comes in as a serious question. For our own part we see no alternative but to entertain it, remembering that very sound minds have been perverted by monomania. Elsewhere, however, her Ladyship's complaints are even more circumstantial and indecent. Thus she speaks of Sir Janus as—

"Physically destroying one child—morally destroying another—kicking his wretched victim of a wife, a month before her first child was born, till she was nearly dead,—turning that poor little martyr out of his house the moment she was born, as he ultimately did, to die,—springing in one of his rabid furies upon his wife, and making his hideous horse-trail meet in her cheek till the blood streamed down her,—and ultimately turning her and her children out of their home to make way for one of his infamous mistresses," &c. &c.

We confess ourselves stupefied by such a string of imputations as this. Certainly, the language in which they are conveyed excites no conviction that they are honestly founded, their precision notwithstanding; and since in the single leaf from which this passage is taken other phrases occur when we hesitate to sully our pages with, we cannot even undertake to disabuse the vulgar of the inference suggested some fifty lines above.\*

Unfortunately, too, for the authoress of "Very Successful," her insinuations are as sweeping in their extent as in their character. On Sir Janus Allpufl, indeed, she pours out the great vials of her wrath; but a host of well-known people besides, dead and living, come in for a share of what really

\* N.B.—Her Ladyship is forbidden to say that she infers from this little bit of precision that the writer is a penny-liner.

seems to be a perennial spring of vituperation. Fudgester, of the "Exercitator," is unmercifully dealt with; while Mr. Jericho Jabber, Mr. Bob Clapper, Sir Janus's "little brother," Mr. Abner Haystack, and some other literary and political personages, veiled in equally thin disguises, are mauled so unmercifully, that we are only astonished to find a word of commendation for anybody. Thackeray, Planché, and Redan Massey, however, have the honour to form exceptions. The following is a specimen of the style in which these portraits are painted:—

"Who are those two ill-looking fellows opposite to us, the one with black ringlets that look as if they were made out of snakes and leeches, and the other with a head of light hair and moustaches, like a distaff gone mad; and the lines in both their faces giving one the idea of the devil having ridden rough shod over them, and indicated the hoof of every vice into them?"

"Oh, those," laughed Mr. Bouvierie, "are Mr. Jericho and Sir Janus Allpufl, my Lord Oakes's two leading acrobats."

A lady's portrait our authoress undertakes to limn gratuitously in this manner.

## LADY GORGON.

"In the office, a little behind them, and considerably interfering with Lady de Paskerville's and Lord Cledon's tête-à-tête, was a most hideous and exceedingly vulgar-looking old woman, with a hump upon her back, and one eye about the size of a shilling, while its companion was not above half those dimensions, which had at one time earned for her the soubriquet of eightpence. She was rugged, or rather raddled up to these two unequal optics; and her dress, being very short both in the waist and in the length, and being composed of black tulle powdered all over with round, white spots, added to her attractions by giving her the air of an antiquated guinea-fowl, to whom reptiles and rheumatism had rendered roosting an unpleasant process, and who therefore preferred standing on one leg, as she was then doing. Having been an authoress before the beginning of this century, when blotting a certain number of pages, no matter with what trash, and surviving the operation, was considered quite sufficient of a miracle to give a person the entrée into society as Mr. This, or Miss That, 'THE AUTHORESS,' though her life in private had been a footman, and in public a strolling player, and herself a coxcomb. She contrived to make herself useful to some of the haute volée of those early times, and so was handed down to the descendants of the present day as a sort of oral tradition, and the ornament being impossible, the useful still remained; for this object non-charmant was Lady Gorgon, the most indelible match-maker, or match-maker in London, according as she was rebuffed on either side; and where there were no materials to be had, and they were already married beyond her powers of meddling, she was equally ready to undertake, and clever in executing, any other little odd job in the way of helping on a profligate husband, provided he were rich and well up in the world, and tugging a lie or disseminating a calumny about his victim wife; and much of this honourable sort of secret service had she rendered to her friend and in every way worthy compeer, Sir Janus Allpufl. She and her sister had both succeeded, late in life, in prevailing upon two be knighted apothecaries to marry them, and on one occasion, when the two knights of the pestle were abroad with their perpetual blisters, it used to be said in Paris, 'Those poor men cannot help being apothecaries, but they really should not drag their drugs about with them.' Having given this slight sketch of Lady Gorgon's antecedents, it is needless to say that she was parvenue to her very crooked back-bone, and lived upon lords and ladies, and by them too, for the British Government, ever ready to mark its gratitude for services of a particular sort, had bestowed a pension of some hundreds a year upon her. But it was not too much, all things considered, for, to parody the great Corde's *un son par victoire*, it was not, though it appeared a great deal to the uninitiated, in reality much more than a halfpenny a job."

Here Sir Janus is rather more highly finished:—

## SIR JANUS ALLPUFF.

"In years, I don't believe he's much more than fifty; but from the horrible life he has led he looks eighty; however, in the puffs, of course all this is attributed to his literary labours. His person is not so easy to describe: it is the head of a goat on the body of a grasshopper. But it's the expression of his face that is so horrible; the lines in it make it look like an intersected map of vice, bounded on one side by the Black Sea of Hypocrisy, and on the other by the Faërihood Mountains."

It will be conceded that that is pretty well. If, however, an excuse can be found for this caricature, on the ground that the writer conceives herself to be victimised by the person it misrepresents, no excuse can cover some other stories in her ladyship's *répertoire*. True or untrue, so to blazon them is utterly indefensible; especially as here she withholds the flimsy concealment which in other cases is thrown over a name. Perhaps this, however, is to be accounted for; those so scandalised are dead. To Lady Lytton's condemnation, we quote the following precious mosaic of scandal.

## DELICATE REVELATIONS.

"When Sir Janus Allpufl's victim wrote her first book for bread (which was just at that time, Colburn had refused it; but no sooner had she sold it to Ball than he sent that cl. ver, versatile, and unprincipled man, Dr. Maginn, down to where she was then living, to bribe her, by a large sum, to sell it to him, which, not being one of the Gore House clique, she of course refused to do. But, though he failed in his mission, the agreeable Doctor remained to dinner, and gave her the whole history of how the wires were pulled upon that trial [Lord Melbourne's], telling her that Lord — had sent Sir — down to him, Dr. Maginn, four several times, on the night preceding it, to drive a bargain with him about getting the witness they were most afraid of out of the way, and that his (Dr. Maginn's) terms were a baronetcy (for baronetries were cheap under the — administration) for one of his friends, a consulship for another, and five hundred pounds for himself. The two former were immediately acceded to, but the latter demand was resisted as long as possible, as his Lordship by no means abounded in sterling qualities; but it was ultimately paid at the eleventh hour, when the honourable Doctor, having value received, undertook the necessary preliminaries of tampering with the witness at a Westminster public-house, called the 'Chequers,' and making him so drunk as to invalidate his evidence; and who so fit, it there is anything in example, to inculcate inebriety as was the literary Doctor? But now comes the crowning infamy of the transaction, so worthy of that iniquitous clique. After having laughed over this pretty specimen of his marketable talents, he showed Sir Janus's victim two articles that he had written: one for a Whig paper, making out the heroine of this crim. con an injured angel of light; and another, with the same pen, and before the ink was dry on the first, for a Tory paper, dragging her through the filthiest mire, till the Red Lady of Babylon was white compared to her."

"Scoundrel!" muttered Mr. Plippen, "was not he the man who showed that Prussic-Acid Poetess, L. E. L.'s, disgraceful letters to him, all over London?"

"Yes, and prevented her marriage with another literary 'gent,' which one must always deplore as an invaluable chapter lost to natural history; as there is no anticipating what might have been the results of two persons of such total want of principle, and want of nose, being joined together in unholy matrimony. She was another choice specimen of that Gore House gang—a gang who concocted, and still concoct, every social and literary enmity in London. Sir Janus Allpufl's victim had befriended, and defended, this L. E. L. for nine years, thinking it utterly impossible that a girl of her age could be guilty of the infamies imputed to her, with that disgusting old story of the —; and, pitying her forlorn position, her house was a home to his worthless creature, till, with her own eyes, she was convinced of her abandonment. However, when Sir Janus Allpufl got rid of his legal incumbrances, by turning his wife and legitimate children out of their home—this disgraceful and ungrateful creature transferred her to-day's and to-morrow's regard, to Sir Janus's mistress—a creature whom he christened Mrs. Beaumont, and who, with this L. E. L., was invited down to Naughton, by Sir Janus's mother. The moment he had turned his wife and children out of their home, this the so-called Mrs. Beaumont makes a public boast of; and, not content with this infamy, Sir Janus palms off this wretch as a widow, and himself as the guardian of his own bastards! and so gets this creature invited into country-houses to disseminate puffs of him, and calumnies of his legal victim. Nor is this all: the sister of this wretch, Beaumont—who had, till too old, always pursued the same leathome trade as herself—the amiable Sir Janus established in a young ladies' boarding school, in Kensington, where she was highly recommended by Sir Janus and my Lady Blessington!"

"Very Successful" challenges little attention as a novel, and therefore little need be said of it as such. In few words, it is neither worse nor better than modern novels generally—with a plot the meagreness of which is scarcely discovered till you come to analyse it, and characters which may be true to life, but which are none the more interesting on that account. Still, that Lady Lytton is capable of writing a good story is clear, even from these pages; but their author must be well aware that no book is likely to succeed as a novel which is chiefly intended as a vehicle for splenetic personalities.

## Shadows. By C. H. BENNETT. London: Bogue.

THIS is a collection of lithographed sketches, illustrative of a striking idea, and reminding us of some of the eccentric reproductions of the famous French artist, Grandville. Each of the pictures represents a characteristic figure, which throws a shadow bearing some humorous relation to the object producing it. Thus, the parochial beadle is accompanied by the exact profile of a remarkably fine donkey; the two upright gold-laced points of the official's hat exactly coinciding with the ears of the animal. The "Cat" is evidently the identical cat to whom so many depredations upon metropolitan larders are, unjustly or otherwise, popularly attributed. The reader may easily imagine the feline shadow, with erected ears and



SIR E. BULWER LYTTON

## OBITUARY

DESTRUCTION OF OLD ROCHESTER BRIDGE.

## MUTINY IN THE MERSEY

### ANOTHER GREAT MEETING OF UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN.

Having thus sketched Bulwer's literary career, in so far as it has been run, let us reter with brevity and candour to the part he has enacted in political affairs. It was, of course, as natural that a man of the station and talent of the heir of the Lyttons should be admitted to Parliament as to Almack's, and accordingly, in 1831



he was returned to the House of Commons as Member for St. Ives. Inspired with popular predilections, he found his way to those benches from which the cause of the people was pleaded, and became conspicuous in the ranks of the "English Radicals." He strove in his senatorial capacity to link his name still closer with literature, by his exertions in favour of a law for the protection of dramatic copyright, and of measures for relieving the newspaper press from the burthen of the Stamp Laws. Moreover, when Sir H. Peel took office in 1835, Bulwer published a pamphlet, entitled "The Crisis," which ran rapidly through more than twenty editions, exercised no inconsiderable influence on the elections, won for its author a baronetcy, and would have opened for him the path to official life had he accepted the invitation to go forward. The accomplished novelist declined to pursue his political triumph; and at the general election of 1842, he was rejected by the borough of Lincoln, which he had represented for ten years. For several years after, he was excluded from Parliament.

Years went over, however, and in 1851, when parties had been broken up and recast, he, having meantime inherited Knebworth, with the estates of his mother's family, and assumed by Royal license the historic name of Lytton, again entered the political arena, with a pamphlet in the form of "Letters to John Bull," recommending a settlement of the Protection question on terms of mutual compromise; and when Parliament was dissolved in 1852 he was a successful candidate for the county of Hertford, and took his seat in the House of Commons as a Conservative and a supporter of Lord Derby. In his aspirations after parliamentary success and political power, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton has, doubtless, to contend against such prejudices as ever in similar circumstances beset the path of those who have proved their genius and won their fame by works of fiction. His parliamentary speeches and motions, however, which are thoroughly English in character and popular in sentiment, have been eminently calculated to disarm prejudice; and he is now, we believe, pretty generally recognised as a great parliamentary personage, who, in the event of a ministerial change, may, with advantage to the interests of the country, take a prominent part in the administration of national affairs.

Early in 1854, Sir Bulwer Lytton, as Honorary President of the Associated Societies of the Edinburgh University, proceeded to the Northern capital, and delighted the inhabitants with an inaugural address, characterised by unrivalled power, displaying extensive learning, combining practical wisdom with poetic eloquence, and comparing advantageously with any oration of the kind that has been delivered in recent years. On appearing at Glasgow as Lord Rector of the University, Sir Bulwer Lytton did not equal his former effort. He attacked the philosophy of Condorcet and the rallery of Voltaire; paid the usual tribute to departed Scottish worthies; supported the claim of Greek and Latin to be useful parts of a liberal education, and impressed upon his hearers the value of a "definite purpose." He



SIR E. BULWER LYTTON, BANT, M.P., LORD RECTOR OF THE GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.  
(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MATAILL.)

offered a few maxims:—"Never affect (he said) to be other than you are—either richer or wiser. Never be ashamed to say 'I do not know.' Men will then believe you when you say, 'I do know.' Never be ashamed to say, whether as applied to time or money, 'I cannot afford it.'—I cannot afford to waste an hour in the idleness to which you invite me—I cannot afford the guinea you ask me to throw away." Once establish yourself and your mode of life as what they really are, and your foot is on solid ground, whether for the gradual step onward, or for the sudden spring over a precipice. From these maxims let me deduce another—learn to say 'No' with decision, 'Yes' with caution—'No' with decision whenever it needs a temptation; 'Yes' with caution whenever it implies a promise. A promise once given is a bond inviolable. A man is already of consequence in the world when it is known that we can implicitly rely upon him. I have frequently seen in life a person preferred to a long list of applicants for some important charge, which lifts him at once into station and fortune merely because he has this reputation, that when he says he knows a thing, he knows it; and when he says he will do a thing, he will do it." Sir Edward then said that it was his intention to place the sum of fifty guineas in the hands of the professors, leaving it to their discretion to select such subjects as experience may suggest as most useful or pleasing to the general body of the students. In addition, he proposed to the highest class of the scholars a prize of thirty guineas to the candidate who will most worthily render into lyrics, Greek or Latin, at the choice of the competitors, one of the immortal songs of Robert Burns. Sir Edward concluded in the following words:—"To you—to the men of your generation—is consigned the latter half of that century which your fathers enriched with such stores, and adorned with such trophies. Before your energies spreads a dominion never compassed by the Eagle of the Caesars, extending from the first well-spring of civilisation, under Indian palm-trees, to the last vent of its redundant flow, amidst Australian pastures. To your aid science contributes inventions which would have seemed to your progenitors fables as wild as the wings of Dædalus, or the talisman of Abaris. To you the earth is daily revealing new mines of gold, and the heavens are vouchsafing new stores of intellectual light. Legislation for you has solved many of the problems that perplexed your fathers, and questions which, at the dawn of this century, threatened to rend society, are now peacefully settled. Compared with those who have gone before you, you have little to reform—you have infinitely more to peril. Such is the account which the trustees for half the century have rendered to those who are born to enjoy the inheritance of the half that follows. Filled with a sense of that magnificent bequest, and of the sublime responsibility it involves, go forth, students of Glasgow, and be in your turn the administrators of time, for the approval of Providence and for the benefit of man." Sir Bulwer Lytton concluded amidst reiterated and rapturous cheers.



THE EXPLOSION OF OLD ROCHESTER BRIDGE: FILLING UP THE SHAFT PREVIOUS TO FIRING THE BATTERY.—(SEE PREVIOUS PAGE.)



## LUDLOW NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

LUDLOW National Schools have recently been completed, and a very picturesque structure they form. They are built of rubble masonry pointed with blue mortar, and dressed with Bath stone. The roofs are all of open timber work. Mr. J. Nicholson, architect to the Hereford Diocesan Church Building Board, is the author of the design, which was selected in competition. The schools will accommodate 600 children; that is to say, 200 boys, 200 girls, and 200 infants. The school-rooms are of course all separate, each with its own playground, &c., &c.; and there are three distinct residences, for a master and two mistresses. The cost of the building, including the site, &c., was about £2,500, of which £900 were contributed by the Committee of Council on Education.

## MR. THACKERAY'S LECTURES.

WHILE Mr. Thackeray's lectures on "The Four Georges" are exciting so much interest and creating so much discussion among metropolitan audiences, we deem the occasion favourable to illustrate our pages with a sketch of the distinguished author of "Vanity Fair" as he appears when occupied with the subject which he renders so interesting. The sketch, we must remark, was taken when Mr. Thackeray was lecturing in the Edinburgh Music Hall; and our readers in "modern Athens" will readily recognise the faces of those gentlemen who on that occasion attended the far-famed novelist to the platform.

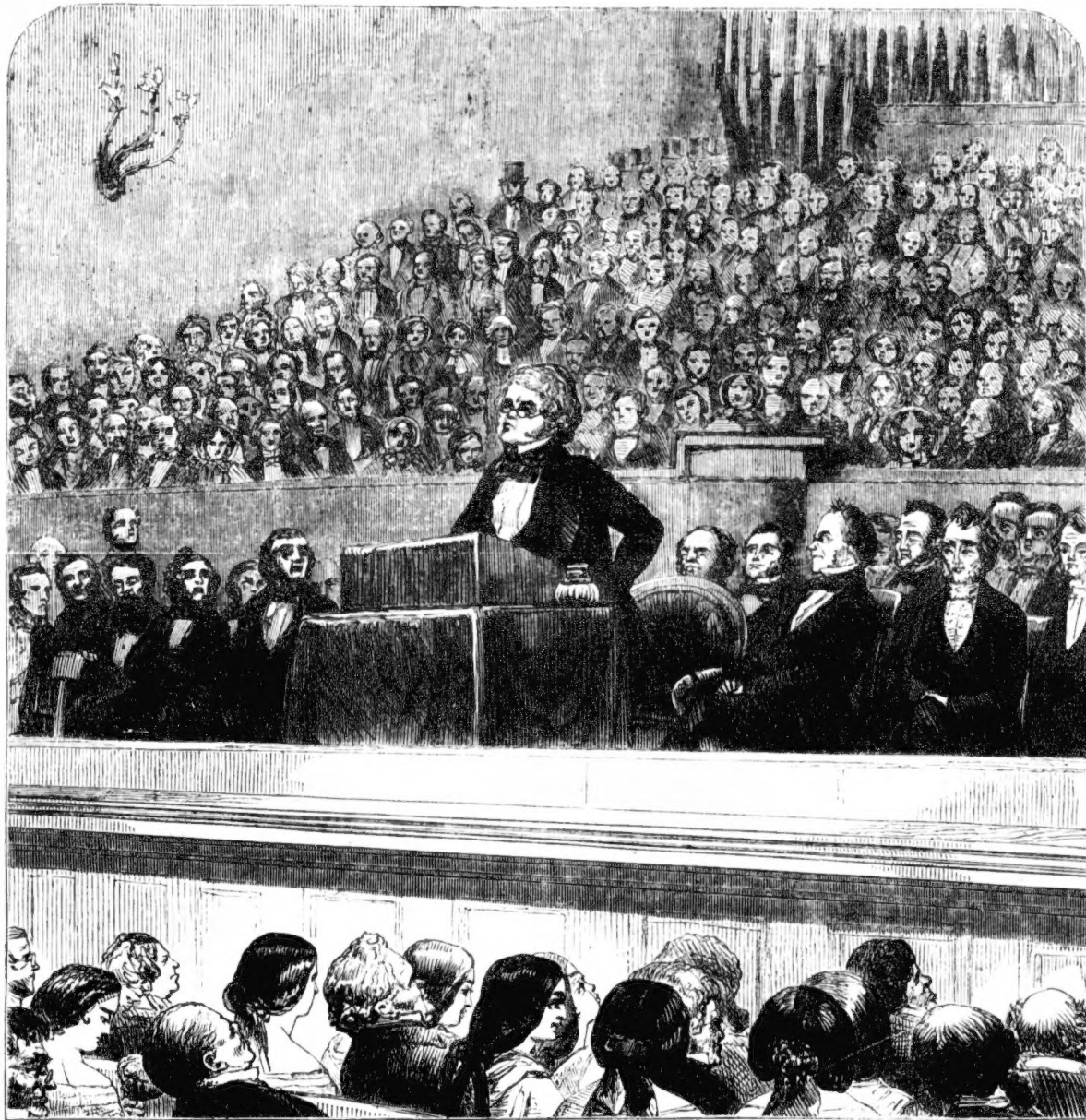
It was on the evening of the 30th ult., that Mr. Thackeray commenced the delivery of his lectures on the "Four Georges," before a London audience at the Marylebone Institution. The spacious theatre was crowded to the doors; the platform was filled with literary and other celebrities; and the room was crowded in every part by an audience whose faces expressed a firm conviction that, however familiar the theme might be, they were sure to hear something new and pungent from the celebrated satirist to whom the platform was awarded.

The lectures are so contrived that each of them comprises the reign of one of the Georges who have governed this country. Mr. Thackeray repudiates the notion of being a grave historian; battles and state matters are alien to his purpose; but he treats of court life so far as it represents individual qualities, and a reign is only valuable to him so far as it affords him a frame in which he may insert the general picture of a nation. Mr. Thackeray's manner of delivery is well suited to his matter and his style. His strong features bear an unvarying impress of gravity. His elocution is exceedingly clear and distinct, but rather monotonous in its tones and cadences. But this want of mobility in his aspect and voice—which in the general case would be a fault—seems rather to heighten the effect of what he says—to give a keener edge to the grave irony and withering sarcasm in which he deals so largely; and even the ludicrous images which he accumulates in such profusion become more laughter-raising from his own apparent unconsciousness that there is anything ludicrous about them. It is when he rouses himself to warm and generous indignation, in describing the scenes of vice and profligacy with which his subject abounds, that his manner changes, and his looks, action, and voice are in unison with the terrible force of his invective.

The hero of the first lecture was George I. After adverting to an old lady with whom he was personally acquainted, and who served as a connecting link with the celebrities of a past age, Mr. Thackeray began to trace the fortunes of the House of Hanover, from the early days of Duke William the "Pious," introducing a verbal picture of the old city of Zell. There was first a daguerreotype of the wooden-built



LUDLOW NATIONAL SCHOOLS.



MR. THACKERAY LECTURING AT EDINBURGH.

court on the banks of the Aller, occupied by the Pious Prince, and filled with a family of eight sons and seven daughters, and with officials and menials, whose rising, eating, and lying down, prayers, amusements, and latitude of speech, were strictly regulated by Royal orders. The sons had to decide by ballot which one was to be allowed to marry and legitimately propagate the Guelphic race—the others being permitted only to contract morganatic alliances, leaving no Royal issue behind. Then followed pictures of the German courts of the following generation, formed after the model of that of Versailles, and of German princes copying Louis the Grand—not exactly going to war, but selling their soldier-subjects for ducats, oppressing the peasantry of their dominions almost to starvation, and using the money thus raised to decorate their mistresses with diamonds, to erect fountains, and to maintain court pomp, dissipation, and gambling.

Tracing the ramifications of the Guelph family, Mr. Thackeray centred the interest in the court of Hanover, to the Elector of which the Princess Sophia, nine years after her uncle Charles the First lost his head, brought along with her scanty *trousseau* the reversion of the English crown. Quoting a description of the ladies of the court of Hanover in the time of the Electress Sophia's son, George Louis, who actually realised this reversion, in which description "sly Lady Mary Wortley" represents them as having all most beautiful rosy cheeks and alabaster foreheads, complexions that look charmingly in candle-light, and never leave them until their death (except when they go too near the fire), the lecturer took a peep also into the guard-room, the pantry, the kitchen, the cellar, and the plate-room, calling up throngs of pages, yeomen, cooks, scullions, confectioners, butlers, and keepers of the plate—and only two washerwomen for the whole court! When touching upon the story of the "unfortunate Princess of Zell," he expressed his difference from Dr. Doran in the view taken of that unhappy lady, and, branding Königsmark as a scoundrel descended from scoundrel ancestors, he disposed of all the personages connected with the famous Court tragedy by stigmatising them as a "dark set."

When Mr. Thackeray brought the Elector of Hanover to British soil, he took especial pains to expatiate on the personal peculiarities of the two mistresses who accompanied him, and astounded English eyes with their ugliness. Marvellously comic, too, was the description of the pomp with which the new Sovereign was received by the magnates of all parties, the most ludicrous figure being that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, glorifying the new-comer as the preserver of the Protestant faith. A picture of London generally, with its fops and its chocolate-houses, its glittering signs, and its quaintly accoutred mob, was introduced as a background to this part of the narrative, and while referring to the "Spectator" as the chief illustrator of the period, Mr. Thackeray cited a description by Baron de Polnitz as more novel to his hearers.

Glancing at the conduct of George I. in England, he defended that monarch in a tone of sneering apology. Though the King told his Germans to plunder all they could, he was, at any rate, no hypocrite. The English laughed at him, and he took their loyalty for what it was worth. With all his faults, he let the country work on after her own fashion, and therefore was better than a Stuart from St. Germain with the French King's orders in his pocket.

Mr. Thackeray commenced his second lecture by introducing Sir Robert Walpole, on his way to Richmond Lodge to announce to the Prince of Wales the death of his Royal father, and his accession to the throne. On arrival, he asked to see the Prince, but the women to whom he made this application assured him that it could not possibly be granted. The master was asleep, and woe betide the human being who would dare to invade his slumbers. This was a disheartening reception; but, nothing daunted, Sir Robert rushed into the house, and, overbearing all opposition, made his way to the bedchamber where the dapper little man who owned the dwelling was tranquilly sleeping. "I am Sir Robert Walpole," exclaimed the intruder; "I have the honour to inform you that your august father died the other day at Königsberg, and that your Majesty is King of England." "Dat is vcn big lie!" roared out his Majesty. After drawing a vivid portrait of Sir Robert Walpole, to whom, notwithstanding his unscrupulous and irreverent nature, he awarded the praise of having saved us from the Stuarts, and given us peace, ease, and freedom, the lecturer proceeded to sketch the character of George II., whom he described as a dull little man, of coarse manners, and low tastes, who reserved his sentimentalities for the

Germans, and never condescended to be genial and familiar with the English. He knew nothing of literature or the fine arts, and his dismal experience of mankind had made him cynical. His only redeeming trait was his personal courage, of which he gave abundant proof on various occasions, and more particularly at Dettingen, when he flourished his sword in the face of the whole French army.

In 1705, George married Caroline of Anspach, a woman remarkable for talent, learning, beauty, and good temper, and one of the best wives a king was ever blessed with. Mr. Thackeray having narrated the circumstances of the "Royal row," as he termed it, which resulted in the ejection from St. James's Palace of the Prince of Wales, his wife, and his children, sketched in graphic language the various distinguished visitors who frequented Richmond Lodge while George II. sojourned there, observing that, for his part, he was at a loss to find, among the rouged, lying, and fawning crowd, one whom he could truly love. The Queen was a good woman, but she cared for no created being except her husband, and for him she would have chopped her children into little pieces. The Court was utterly corrupt and profligate. Lady Yarmouth bet a clergyman £5,000 that he should be made a bishop; the parson obtained his see and paid the wager. In St. James's Chapel the King was yawning under his canopy, and chattering German as loud as the preacher, one Dr. Young, who wrote poetry about the stars, and who on one occasion burst into tears because the Defender of the Faith and dispenser of bishoprics would not listen to him. What wonder that there should have been a Whitfield crying in the wilderness, and a Wesley quitting the insulted temple to pray upon the mountain top?

Having drawn a fascinating portrait of the famous Lady Suffolk, the most brilliant woman of her day, to whom Lord Peterborough, "an indomitable youth of seventy," made love, and whose charms have been immortalised by Pope and Gay, the lecturer then glanced at the popular pastimes of the age, observing that England was at that time a far merrier country than the island we now inhabit. The people, of all



SPECIMEN OF GALL INSECT FOUND ON THE OAK TREES ON THE DEVONSHIRE COAST.



SPECIMEN OF GALL INSECT FOUND ON THE OAK TREES IN ABBEY WOOD, KENT.



ranks and classes, were fonder of amusement; and what between drinking, dancing, dining, supping, and playing at all manner of games, the wonder was that statesmen got through their business at all. The marks of the places where the balls used to roll were still visible in some parts of St. James's Park; but what a change had come over the aspect of society! Fancy Lord Palmerston playing at "hockey" in St. James's Park now-a-days, and Lord John Russell, with his coat off, giving him back the balls! But in those by-gone times we were more gregarious, and more easily amused than at present. After giving a brilliant picture of Bath as it appeared in the days of Beau Nash, the lecturer adverted to the passion for cards, which prevailed to such an extent in the reign of George II. that bishops, and even nonconformist clergymen, were constant frequenters of the whist-table. Reverting then to the immediate subject of his discourse, he observed that George II. paid back the dislike for things German by a cordial contempt for everything English—even for English nobility, sports, and roast beef. He kept continually running over to Germany. He went there in 1729, and remained away for two whole years. Yet here, in England, he was not missed in the least. (A laugh.) After the death of his wife, when more than sixty years of age, he might have been seen in his Hanoverian Court, in masquerade guise, capering away like a Turk with Lady Yarmouth. But he affected the deepest veneration for the memory of his wife, and ordered that when he was buried in the same grave with her, one side of her coffin should be taken out, that his ashes might mingle with those of his dear Caroline, of whom he declared during her lifetime that there was no woman on earth worthy to tie her shoes! At length, the fit came which eluded the old man. On the 25th of October, 1760, his page took his chocolate into his bed-room, and behold, the King was dead on the floor!

Mr. Thackeray's third lecture was devoted to the "life and manner" of the country during the reign of George III., and was mostly of a light and playful character, free from that severity for which the first two were remarkable. The earlier portion was occupied with the general aspect of London life at a period which Mr. Thackeray distinguished as the age of "fine gentlemen." The race of "fine gentlemen" is almost obsolete, and, indeed, derived its nutrition from a certain spirit of veneration which has long ceased to characterise the civilised world. It was from the correspondence of George Selwyn that the character of the "fine gentleman" was chiefly to be taken. From this sketch Mr. Thackeray therefore drew largely, and, briefly adverted to the immorality of the Duke of Queensberry, dwelt at some length on a notable divine, who openly avowed that he did not believe a syllable of his creed, but considered himself honest rather than a lawyer, who was ready to perform any service whatever for a noble patron, but sometimes felt fatigued after what he called a "hard day's christening," and who was an excellent judge of all that pertained to good living. The morals of the aristocracy were lower than in the days of Charles II., and, considering that the nobility had princely fortunes, and nothing to do, this melancholy state of things was no subject for marvel. While the aristocracy were thus leading dissipated and worthless lives, the country was saved by the moral and intellectual greatness to be found in the middle class—in the men belonging to the professions, commerce, literature, and art. Mr. Thackeray passed from the delineation of courtly profligacy to depict a group composed of Johnson, Reynolds, Goldsmith, Garrick, and other celebrities of their time. As for Johnson, he might be regarded as the preserver of the highest institutions of the country. The people had learned to look upon him as an oracle; and, as the oracle declared in favour of Church and State, Church and State were suffered to exist.

It was not till the lecture was about half finished that George III. himself was introduced. Mr. Thackeray declaring that the intrinsic goodness of that monarch must have been great indeed to survive the effect of the immoral atmosphere into which he was born. In his earliest youth his mother described him as a "dull good boy," and to the qualities of head and heart thus pithily summed up he adhered in after years. Like most dull people, he regarded superior intellect with constant suspicion. On the other hand, he loved mediocrity, and hence, Beattie was his favourite poet, and West his favourite painter. Even his attachment to his future Queen might be traced to a common-place letter in which she described the horrors of war with all a school-girl's platitudes, and the adornment of the Princess with the crown of England might be compared to the reward bestowed on some spelling-book heroine. On the earlier part of the King's married life Mr. Thackeray dwelt with rapture, tinged with the finest spirit of irony. The scene within the palace was that of a perfect Arcadia. Queen Charlotte's performances on the spinet, or perhaps little country-dances, in which King George would figure for three hours to the same tune, formed the sole amusement of successive evenings. As for the sons of George III., they were sources of small pleasure to their parent; nor did Mr. Thackeray wonder at their revolting against a mode of life which if it was the perfection of order, was likewise the perfection of stupidity. The many anecdotes that are current about George III., and that represent him as perpetually peeping into cottages and chatting with the inmates, were not passed over by the lecturer, who observed that they indicated a species of good humour that was the very reverse of dignified. The Caliph Haroun Alraschid was wont to indulge in similar acts of condescension, but his pleasures were always followed by munificent gifts, whereas George III. occasionally bestowed a guinea upon the favoured cottager, occasionally found that he had nothing in his pocket. Small as these homely jokes appear at the present time, they delighted our fathers, who loved to look upon the garrulous old King clad in his Windsor uniform, regarded him as a thorough Englishman, with a national hatred for all French kickshaws, and applauded Gilray, when he represented George III. as a giant, holding a pigmy Napoleon on the palm of his hand.

The life of the Princess Amelia, the darling of the old King, her father, made a beautiful episode of the lecture—and the last scene presented him heart-broken at her death. With her death reason deserted him, and from the 10th of November, 1810, George III. ceased to reign. Mr. Thackeray concluded—"History presents no sadder picture than that old man, blind and deprived of reason, wandering through his palace, haranguing imaginary parliaments and reviewing ghostly troops. He became utterly deaf too. All sight, all reason, all sound of human voices, all the pleasures of this world, of God, were taken from him. Some slight lucid moments he had, in one of which the Queen desiring to see him, entered the room and found him singing a hymn and accompanying himself on the harpsichord; when finished, he knelt down and prayed aloud for her and for his family, and then for the nation, concluding with a prayer for himself that God would avert his heavy calamity from him, but if not, that He would give him resignation to submit to it. He then burst into tears, and his reason again fled. What preacher need moralise on this story? What words, save the simplest, are requisite to tell it? It is too terrible for tears. The thought of such misery smites me down in submission before the Ruler of kings and men—the Monarch supreme over empires and republics, the inscrutable Dispenser of life, death, happiness, victory. Oh! brothers, I said to those who heard me first in America—Oh! brothers, speaking the same dear mother-tongue—Oh! comrades, enemies no more, let us take a mournful hand together as we stand by this royal corpse, and call a truce to battle. Low he lies to whom the proudest used to kneel once, and who was cast lower than the poorest, whom millions prayed over in vain. Driven off his throne, buffeted by rude hands, with his children in revolt, the darling of his old age killed before him, old Lear hangs over her breathless lips, and calls—Cordelia, Cordelia, stay a little.

"Vex not his ghost. O! let him pass; he hates him  
That would upon the rack of this rough world  
Stretch him out longer."

Hush strife and quarrel over the solemn grave! Sound, trumpets, a mournful march! Fall, dark curtain, upon his pageant, his pride, his griefs, his awful tragedy!"

Mr. Thackeray devoted his fourth lecture to the reign of George IV. The bursts of indignation, the satire, the irony and ridicule, of the former lectures, were changed to expressions of unmitigated contempt. The three first of the Georges, he observed, whatever might have been their faults, were men of determination and will—what they were could be readily told; but the last of the Georges was only a dressed-up mannikin, guided by no principle but intense selfishness. Mr. Thackeray was extremely discursive in the treatment of his subject, commencing with the Royal visit to Scot-

land, shortly afterwards noticing the circumstances of the birth and childhood of the Prince, then the riotous living at Carlton House, the rivalry with Beau Brummel, the hollow friendship with Fox and Sheridan; again reverting to youthful days, some anecdotes were related that told most to the Prince's credit. The marriage with Princess Caroline was then broadly sketched, and the entertainment given on the coming of age of the Prince of Wales was the last incident mentioned. It will thus be perceived there was no attempt to string together the various sketches in a consecutive manner, and they seemed to be thrown together pell-mell. The chief point attempted to be made in the first instance was to ridicule the exhibitions of loyal admiration which the presence of the Prince Regent excited; and then, having placed the Prince in a despicable position, he asked whether, looking back on those times with our present feelings, the people of this country would now kiss the hem of the coronation robe preserved by Madame Tussaud, or would join in the lamentations of Walter Scott, when he sat upon and smashed the goblet out of which the Prince had drunk? Numerous anecdotes were told, showing the debauchery of the early period of the Regency; but very few of the distinguished political characters of the time were sketched, and no notice was taken of the Princess Charlotte and her death.

Having, by relating a variety of anecdotes stated to have occurred at various periods of George the Fourth's life, shown the little claim he had to be called "the first gentleman of Europe," Mr. Thackeray undertook to show what a real gentleman should be; and he instanced Sir Walter Scott and Southey, Admiral Collingwood and Bishop Heber, as specimens of true high-souled gentlemen, in contrast with the King. The manner in which George III. behaved in the Catholic question was placed in an advantageous light compared with the conduct of his successor. The former declared he would retire to Hanover sooner than consent to the passing of that measure—and he would have done it; but when it was proposed to George IV. by Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington, he cried like a child, threw his arms round their necks, and kissed them—but consented to it after all. Mr. Thackeray then pictured the looks of the grave, stern Arthur, when he was kissed by the King; and he sketched the same scene repeated to Lord Edon. At the conclusion of the lecture he paid a short tribute to the virtues and sound sense of the present occupant of the throne of the Four Georges.

**DELIVERY ORDERS.**—A numerously attended meeting of bankers, merchants &c., of the City of London, at which Baron Lionel Rothschild presided, was held on Monday, to consider a recent decision in the Court of Error, in the case of Kingsford v. Merry. Substantially, the question in this case was—whether the assignment of a "delivery order," coupled with the possession of the goods to which it relates, to a dealer who has bought or advanced money on them, does or does not vest in him the property in those goods, although the party assigning the order, and pledging or selling the goods, has fraudulently obtained possession of them from the original owner. In other words, is the bank bill holder, for value, of a "delivery order," bound to make out a good title in the party from whom he takes it; or is it enough for such holder to show, as in the case of a bank note or bill of exchange, that he himself has given bona fide value for it? The Court decided against the latter alternative, which decision appears to be contrary to mercantile practice; hence the present meeting, at which it was resolved—"That the decision of the Court of Error in the case of 'Kingsford and Swinford v. Merry,' appears to involve a principle which is calculated to render the recognized and well-understood course and practice of trade insecure and uncertain, and to destroy confidence in delivery orders, warrants, bills of lading, and other mercantile documents essential to the safe transaction of business and development of trade, and that immediate action for the remedy of this evil is desirable." The appointment of a committee was also moved, "to confer with the Government, in the view of procuring by legislative enactment such a full and final settlement of the state of the law as shall be calculated to afford due security to the negotiations of trade, and to protect the bona fide holder of these commercial documents which, both by the custom of trade and the necessities of commerce, are recognised as obligatory among merchants."

#### THE NEW GALL INSECT.

The oaks on the coast of Devonshire have been visited this season by the ravages of a gall insect, previously unknown in Great Britain. The trees thus infested have somewhat the appearance of being covered with a crop of green Portugal grapes, though the seeming fruit is more generally distributed over the branches than that of the vine, seldom appearing in clusters of more than three or four, of which the engraving on the previous page will convey a tolerably accurate idea.

These galls differ from the well-known ordinary galls of the oak (a small semi-globular excrescence of a pinkish colour appearing at the back of the leaf), in being attached to the stem, and also in forming an external shell nearly as hard as that of the hazel nut, though not so thick. In this respect it resembles the exotic gall, so long known as an article of commerce, which is however harder and of a much darker colour, sometimes nearly black. The new gall is filled with a close woody tissue, in the centre of which is the cell of the insect, whence it escapes by a channel which it bores for itself; the aperture of which is shown on some of the galls in the engraving.

Another species of gall not before described was noticed by Dr. J. E. Gray in Abbey Wood, Kent, this autumn. It appears in the buds of the young wood, and it is feared that it may become very injurious to the growth of our oak timber if its ravages continue. It is represented on the branch B, in the second engraving. The egg of the parent having been deposited in the embryo bud, the larva when hatched finds itself provided with a supply of delicate food in the form of the germs of the future foliage; portions of which, being driven, as it were, into a kind of morbid growth by the unnatural irritation caused by the presence of the insect, assume the form of the two swollen buds shown on branch B. This gall insect appears to be distinct from another species, which also preys upon the buds of the same tree, but upon those of the older wood, as shown in branch A. This last-described kind is popularly known as the "archoke gall," from the form of the abortive growth that the buds assume under its destructive influence of its internal enemy—a form which much resembles that of the scaly calyx of the garden archoke.

It may not be known to all our readers that the oak-apple is an excrescence formed by another kind of gall, as is also the red tuft of fibrous excrescence often found on the wild rose. The insect in its perfect state is a small fly, the egg of which is deposited in the bark or bud of the tree by means of a sharp-toothed instrument, with which the insect is furnished by nature to enable it to fulfill its instinct. The egg when hatched becomes an oblongish grub, which sometimes undergoes the change to the chrysalis state within the home, or gall, which it has formed, not making its way out till it has assumed its perfect or winged state. Other species, however, escape from the gall just before they are about to assume the chrysalis form, and bury themselves in the ground to undergo that change.

It is the gall insect infesting the oaks of Asia Minor, Syria, and Persia, which produces the gall of commerce—a valuable commodity, which is gathered at its proper harvest time, like a crop of grain or fruit. The galls which are gathered before the escape of the insect bear a higher price than others, as yielding nearly a third more of the black dye, which, in combination with other ingredients, has formed the basis of nearly all kinds of writing ink, from the time when first the Egyptian scribes traced their hieroglyphics on rolls of papyrus.

The fruit mentioned by Josephus and Tacitus as growing near the Dead Sea, which was described as being so fair to the eye, but which crumbled at the touch to dust and bitter ashes, has been recently proved to be the produce of a gall insect, which will account for the flavour, that is necessarily as "bitter as gall."

#### LAW AND CRIME.

THE batch of commercial swindling cases for which the last few months have been so remarkable, are now nearly cleared off. Sadler, Paul, Robson, and Redpath have respectively, to use the metaphor with which the Judge embellished the last sentence, "closed their accounts." Redpath has received a doom, which appears to be proportioned less to his deserts than to the similarity of his crime to that of Robson, who obtained a sentence for twenty years. The Judge appears to have argued—"A twenty years' sentence evidently does not stop the crime; let us therefore try what a severer one will do." This is rather hard upon Redpath, who is thereupon transported for life, but who, had he only contrived to be detected

before Robson, might have exchanged sentences with that criminal, to his own manifest advantage. Of course, a great deal may be said in favour of the course pursued; but, for a judicial operation, it bears an awkward resemblance to a game of chance. It is curious to note the deference paid upon this trial of Redpath to the man who, although in truth only a salaried railway clerk, had yet at one time given dinners at his villa, and had generally affected the fine gentleman. The daw who has been stripped of the peacock's plumage appears, after all, to be a vastly superior creature to the wretched bird who never had an inappropriate feather to fly with. He is "Mr. Redpath" throughout the proceedings, even in the speech of the Counsel who is labouring to get him sent to the well-merited bulks. Mr. Sergeant Parry quotes his case as an instance of the terrible and delusive nature—not of sin, but of railways. It seems that, one-and-twenty years ago, a great statesman was killed on a railway, and now the same diabolical contrivances absolutely threaten the ruin of the gentleman at the bar. Such is the exordium of the defence. The Learned Judge is singularly unimpressed with this remarkable coincidence (never even alluding to it in his summing up), and moreover does not even appear to pay the slightest regard to the fact of Mr. Redpath's being particularly well dressed. Else he might have remarked, that whereas Mr. Redpath formerly appeared before the committing magistrate in a claret-colored lounging suit, indicative of an easy and gentlemanly carelessness upon the occasion of a morning call, he is now attired more strictly *en règle*, as upon a visit of ceremony, and to a place partaking, in fact, somewhat of the nature of a Court. This little delicate mark of respect to his Lordship ought not to have been unrewarded. When, notwithstanding, the Learned Judge does not merely deprecate the career of Redpath (as clever, but unfortunate), but goes the length of intimating a strong opinion as to its dishonesty and wickedness, and finally indicts upon the "gentleman at the bar" the most terrible sentence known to our law, one to which hanging is a mere ceremony, Mr. Redpath is less stricken than disgusted. He turns round and walks away without even so much as a bow, a "thank you," or a "good morning," thereby showing a most gentlemanly sense of the excessively impolite manner in which his Lordship alone of all in court had ventured to treat him. Strangely enough, it has been discovered, after Redpath's conviction, that he has less the appearance of a gentleman than of a burly stage-coach-driver, or of a frequenter of prize fights—a fact not previously appreciated, if suspected.

In the Insolvent Court, on Monday last, a petition was brought before the Commissioner, for protection of a trader whose debts were therein alleged to be under £300. The Commissioner soon found that a debt of £200 had been omitted from the schedule. In fact, so grossly evident was the intended fraud, that the interest upon the amount had been entered while the principal was omitted. As the amendment required brought the liabilities to upwards of £500 (the limit upon which this Court can extend protection to a trader), the application was refused. His Honour the Commissioner made some remarks upon this case, and said the solicitor (who did not appear in the court) was an advertising attorney. The person who represented himself as the clerk to the attorney was present, and who had "managed the business," was prohibited from transacting business in the court or its offices for twelve months. Those unfortunate persons who require legal assistance in cases of difficulty ought to be informed that, as a class, and without reference to individuals, the advertising attorneys are by no means regarded as the most honourable or competent members of the profession. An attorney who carries on his business with industry, skill, and honesty, will not frequently have occasion to seek to extend his connection by any other means than that of personal recommendation, which clients, when properly treated, are seldom chary of bestowing.

It is not generally known to the members of building societies that mortgaging members are, upon redemption of their securities, placed in the same position as the holders of investing shares with respect to participation of the profits of the society. Although this may be the law, the practice is almost invariably the reverse. On Monday last, an appeal, involving this principle, was argued before the Lord Chancellor. The case was entitled "Archer v. Harrison." The directors of a building society had, long after the decision upon this subject had been given in "Fleming v. Self," declared a bonus of £23 upon each of the society's shares. This amount had been calculated upon the investing shares only. When, being sued by the plaintiff, who had been a mortgaging member and had redeemed, the directors set up a defence that an error had been made in their calculations, by not taking into account the mortgager's shares, which, if allowed premiums upon, would have reduced the profit on each share to £7. The Vice-Chancellor decided against allowing an amendment of the calculation, and his judgment was confirmed by that of the Lord Chancellor, on appeal. His Lordship stated that "the only remedy for the error was for the directors to pass another resolution, declaring their previous calculations erroneous, and that all future withdrawing members would only be entitled to receive such a sum as the funds of the society would allow." As this case is of individual importance to every member of a building society, we should advise all such to take especial care that the report of this case, which is to be found in the "Times" of Tuesday last (20th Jan.), be, as speedily as may be, brought under the notice of their respective governing bodies.

The state of the law, as evinced by the proceedings with respect to the Royal British Bank, is surely bad enough without being exaggerated. Our usually able contemporary, the "Morning Star," in its impression of Tuesday last, publishes, notwithstanding, a statement which might cause a shudder to the uninitiated. The writer of a leading article therein pictures cleverly the affright of a shareholder receiving a writ at the suit of a depositor, and adds, "In the lowest deep of unlimited liability we now behold a lower deep of unlimited payment. For when the shareholder has issued against him one of these three hundred simultaneous writs, he has no means of knowing whether the debt may not have been already paid under the other two hundred and ninety-nine, once, twice, or a dozen times over." The writer is evidently not aware that the writ of summons is not served upon, or directed to, the individual shareholder. The company is sued as a corporate body, and service is effected upon the public officer. After judgment, execution against any individual shareholder is applied for before a judge, and as notice is given to the public officer of such application, the hearing of which he is summoned to attend, the terrible opportunity for swindling which our contemporary imagines, is not liable to occur. Had matters been as suggested, Messrs. Sharp and Fang would certainly have made a small fortune out of any deposits entrusted to them for recovery, even without the supposed over-payment of the debt, for which they might have credited the action when once satisfied; they would then have proceeded for the costs in each case; and the "little job" of recovering one-and-twenty pounds would have been worth six hundred as profit on the writs only.

Mr. Charles Pearson, the City solicitor, has published his opinions upon the amendment of prison discipline, in a letter addressed to the Lord Mayor. Mr. Pearson advocates the enforcement of a labour system, self-supporting to the criminal, even if not profitable to the community. Against the idea of making such labour productive there is no small jealousy, on account of the competition with free labour which it would thereby necessarily induce, and in which it might be successful to the detriment of the industrious poor. Beyond this, there is little that is remarkable in Mr. Pearson's letter. Any man possessed of common sense and reflective faculties might devise, as Mr. Pearson does, a rational substitute for the present system, by which the convict, at the mercy of society, becomes simply an expensive, troublesome, and unproductive burden. It is not because better means cannot be suggested, even by ordinarily intelligent minds, that the present plan is continued.

The garotte business continues lively. A colonel of the Royal Artillery was robbed, after this fashion, by three artillerymen, a few days since, close by the barracks at Woolwich. In Cheshire, a gentleman is reported to have made against a party of thieves a courageous stand, which resolved itself, after a time, into a combat with knives; but the gentleman, although he severely wounded one of his assailants, was ultimately eluded, seized, and robbed after all. In London, the windows of the principal embers and steel, shops, display, labelled "for self-defence," assortments of what the Scotch call "athal weapons," which would make the veterans of the old days of fistic sports cast up their eyes, and leave many a despairing sigh for the degeneracy of their posterity.



## POLICE

**MURDEROUS ATTACK.**—At the Westminster Police Court, on Saturday, George Thomas Sandbrook was charged with attempting to murder Mr. Young, brewer, at Messrs. Thorne's establishment. On Friday evening, in consequence of great provocation, the prosecutor informed prisoner that his services were no longer required. Upon hearing this intimation, prisoner drew a large clasp knife, rushed on Mr. Young, and made a desperate thrust near the heart. Luckily enough, Mr. Young succeeded in catching the prisoner's arm, just as the knife had penetrated his coat and waistcoat. Mr. Young shouted for assistance, and a labourer named Stevenson came to his help, and they endeavoured to get the knife from him, but he shifted it from his right to his left hand, and then made another desperate attempt to stab Mr. Young, dragging Stevenson with him in the endeavour. The prisoner was ultimately pinioned, when he dropped the knife half opened on the ground, and swore, when he saw it picked up in that condition, that if any one said it was not closed he would murder them. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

**ASSAULT ON A MOTHER.**—Thomas Reid, a malicious-looking boy, has been committed for trial for a brutal assault upon his mother. The prisoner, who has frequently been punished for serious outrages upon the complainant, returned home one evening, and commenced putting out the fire, on being remonstrated with, he struck the prosecutrix two heavy blows with the poker, which rendered her senseless. The prisoner, who asserted that the injuries were accidentally inflicted, was fully committed for trial.

**A DESPERATE THIEF.**—Michael Sullivan, a well-known thief, has been committed for stealing a silk handkerchief, and also with assaulting a Mr. William Monk, while the latter was assisting in apprehending him.

The fact of the theft having been proved, Mr. William Monk, whose right hand was bandaged up, stated that he went to assist in the capture of prisoner, when he seized hold of his (witness's) right hand, and forcing his thumb back, broke it below the joint. The prisoner also kicked him, and swore he would have his life if he did not let him go.

**THREE EXTRAORDINARY.**—Two young men, named Henry Brown and Thomas Tilling, were committed on the charge of stealing a public pump from the centre of Jubilee Court, East Greenwich. Police-constable 124 K. missed the pump about one o'clock on Saturday morning, and, on searching, found it under a wall about 100 yards from its place. He then kept watch, and, after some time, saw the prisoners take the pump on Bruin's shoulders, after which he lost sight of them till he saw Bruin in the custody of a brother constable, who had seen him throw the pump into the river, it being then high water. The two officers then captured the other prisoner. At low water, the pump was recovered.

**CATTLE-DRIVING ON SUNDAY.**—Clerkenwell Police Court was crowded by salesmen and butchers on Saturday, to hear the decision in the case of three drivers summoned for driving cattle through the streets on Sunday, in contravention of a bye-law of the Corporation of London. Mr. Corrie, who delivered a long and elaborate judgment, refused to inflict the penalty of £5, on any of the defendants, because, among other reasons, the removing of the cattle from the crowded roads of the ships in which they had arrived was a work of charity or necessity. The decision appeared to give great satisfaction in the court.

**BURGLARY AT GUNTON HALL.**—James Archer and Edward Kelly were charged with stealing a great quantity of plate and other valuables from Gunton Hall, Norfolk, the seat of Lord Salford.

On the night of the 12th of December, it is supposed that the thieves concealed themselves on the premises, breaking out of them during the morning. Although part of the family resided at the time at the hall, the robbers were completely undisturbed, and ransacked several apartments in the house, carrying off with them valuable plate and property of all descriptions. Placards were posted offering a reward of £100 for the apprehension of the offenders, and it was not until Saturday night that the accused were captured. The police were anticipated in the capture of Archer by Mr. Best, a greengrocer, of Chelsea, who, having seen a description of him, identified the man as he passed by last Saturday night, and secured him. The other man was apprehended at his lodgings. The evidence connecting the prisoners with the robbery is that Archer was a discharged servant from the hall, who well knew the place and habits of the family, which knowledge was indispensable for the commission of the robbery. The prisoners were seen in company shortly before the robbery, in the neighborhood of the hall, and Archer, in the presence of the other, was found disposing of part of the stolen property, while more of it was discovered in pledge in the country. In London the accused were also together selling different stolen articles, and Archer, when captured, was wearing a pair of his master's shooting-boots.

The Magistrate inquired of the Superintendent of the Norwich police, who came to town to seek the prisoners, what course he intended to pursue respecting them. The Superintendent replied that, with the Magistrate's authority, he would immediately convey them to Norwich.

**HIGHWAY ROBBERY.**—Two well-known ruffians, who gave the names of John Williams and Henry Miller, were charged with highway robbery and assault upon Mr. Joseph Harris, an elderly gentleman, who has for many years been collector for Messrs. Rasper and Co., of the merchants, at Lincolncourt. It appeared, that on Saturday, the 10th instant, between the hours of twelve and one in the afternoon, the prosecutor was on his way to the Stepney Station of the Blackwall Railway, and was just entering the arch in Rose Lane, adjoining the station, when a man, emerging from the arch, came up to him and said, "We have been waiting for you, old gentleman." Another man close by then made a snatch at his watch-guard, which being very securely fastened, the fellow proceeded with both hands to jerk the watch and chain out of his pocket. The prosecutor was at first rendered sensible by their violence, but recovering, called out for the police, and some people came to his assistance.

Evidence was given that Williams had knocked down the prosecutor, and that Miller had been seen standing over him, while another man, named Bruce, who was not to be found, was on the look-out.

The prisoners were, after some further evidence, committed to Newgate for trial.

**THE FRAUDS ON THE CITY OF LONDON UNION.**—John Paul, charged with extensive frauds and forgeries on the City of London Union, was finally examined on Saturday, before the Lord Mayor. The first case related to a cheque for £425 12s 2d, drawn by the City Poor Law Board for payment to the London Life Assurance Company. It was proved that the prisoner had appropriated this cheque. The next accusation was that of stealing two cheques of the respective amounts of £77 10s. 7d. and £77 17s. 6d. These cheques, drawn in favour of Messrs. Collins and Hall, were also paid into the prisoner's private account at the Bank of London. A third charge of a similar kind was then brought forward, and similarly proved. In this case the prisoner had appropriated three cheques amounting in value, altogether, to nearly £600. The prisoner was found guilty on all the charges, and committed for trial.

**THE SAMARITAN INSTITUTION.**—Mr. Barber, secretary to the Samaritan Institution, Victoria Street, appeared on Saturday, at Guildhall, in discharge of his recognisances. At the last hearing of this case Mr. Barber was taken suddenly ill, and was obliged to leave the court; since which, according to his surgeon's report, he had continued in two precarious states of health to the detriment of his attending. On this recent occasion he appeared for the advice of his surgeon. The case was adjourned for one o'clock; but as the Alderman was detained in the justice-room, it did not come on till four o'clock, when application was again made for adjournment, on the ground of Mr. Barber's being too ill, from exhaustion produced by waiting in court, to remain. The case was adjourned for a week.

**THE SAWARD FORGERIES.**—Saward and Anderson have been re-examined before the Lord Mayor. A number of witnesses were called to corroborate the statements of the two approvers, Atwell and Hardwick; which they all did more or less directly. Brown, porter at a hotel, distinctly identified Anderson as a "gentleman" who talked about getting him into a situation, and then sent him to get one of the forged cheques cashed. Another witness, James Humphrey, deposed that a person "very much like" Anderson sent him to a bank with a forged cheque, which was stopped. The prisoners were again remanded.

**THE ALLEGED FORGERIES AT THE CAFE.**—The Lord Mayor has felt bound to liberate Montefiore, the young man charged with uttering a forged bill at the Cape of Good Hope. After much consideration, his Lordship came to the conclusion that in this case he had no jurisdiction. Montefiore left the court in great glee, but was arrested in the street for a debt of several hundred pounds.

## CONVICTION OF REDPATH.

**LEOPOLD REDPATH** and Charles James Conyns Kent were on Friday, the 16th, tried for their share in the frauds on the Great Northern Railway. Redpath, however, was first tried on a separate indictment, charging him with forging and uttering a forged deed of transfer. The defence was an attack upon the directors of the railway, the gambling and speculation that exist in the offices of the Great Northern Railway Company. The verdict in this case was "Guilty." Then Redpath and Kent were tried on another indictment embracing a similar charge; Kent's share in it being the utterance of the forged transfer. It was shown that at least one other clerk had done a like act, and that he is still in the service of the company; and many gentlemen gave Kent a good character. This second trial ended in a verdict of "Guilty" against Redpath, and in the acquittal of Kent. There were several other indictments against both; it was suggested by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, for the prosecution, that the charges against Kent should stand over, and that he should be liberated on his own recognisances. This was objected to by the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Hawkins; and the trial was about to proceed, when Mr. Beckett Denison entered the Court; then Mr. Ballantine stated, that, as he had now been authorised to proceed or not on his own responsibility, he willingly accepted the responsibility and withdrew the prosecution against Kent. This statement was cheered by the audience.

Mr. Justice Willes, in passing sentence on Redpath—who, he said, had aggravated his crime by irreverently attempting to asperse the character of his employers—summed up the prisoner's misdoings with force—"Looking only to the facts in this case and upon the depositions, it appears that you have forged no less than twenty deeds. You have obtained by means of these forged deeds between £20,000 and £40,000; how much more, one may imagine from the statement which has been made on your behalf. You are therefore a person who has forged on a large scale; you have played for heavy stakes; and you must have been aware all along that if your iniquities were discovered you would be called to a heavy account. That account it is my duty now to close by pronouncing upon you the sentence of the Court, which is, that you be transported beyond the seas for the term of your natural life."

**COMMITTAL OF "ALICE GREY."**—At the Leeds Court House, on Friday week, Eliza Tremaine, alias "the Yorks re Alice Grey," alias Hook, alias Peale, alias Smith, was charged with obtaining money by false representations from Mr. John Clough, of the Bridge Inn, Durham. Eliza is the same woman who so successfully imposed upon Mr. Smalley, of the Matlock Bath dyspeptic establishment, several months ago, by representing herself as the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hook, vicar of Leeds, and stating that she left her home because her religious principles were opposed to those of her family and friends. On that occasion the imposture was not discovered until Mr. Smalley brought her to Leeds, and placed her face to face with Mrs. Hook, at the vicarage. Eliza escaped punishment at that time, and went her way. After being variously imprisoned in the Midland and Southern counties, she suddenly turned up at Durham, where she succeeded in playing off a most impudent hoax. From the statement of Mr. Clough it appeared she represented herself as a niece of Mr. Hutton, of Sabery Hill, Thirsk; that her father was a Catholic, and her mother a Protestant; that when her mother was dying, she requested that her daughter might be educated in the Protestant religion. The father promised she should, but did not keep his word. He threatened to take her Bible from her, but she got the whole of it off by heart. She stated that she was next taken by her father to a convent in France, concerning which she related marvellous things. From the convent she professed to have escaped at great hazard. She had a favourite dog, "Vesta," which she would not let £100 or more, and wrote out a deed of gift for Mr. Clough, which was to give him £120 a year. The magistrates decided that the case was out of their jurisdiction as a misdemeanour; but as "Eliza," upon being searched, was found to have about her a pair of scissors, a handkerchief, and a canvas bag, the property of Mr. Clough, she was committed to take her trial at the sessions for the felony.

**CONVICTION OF ANOTHER TICKET-OF-FRAUD CONVICT.**—Richard Burke, a ticket-of-fraud convict, was indicted at the Surrey sessions, for unlawfully attempting to break into the dwelling-house of Frederick Alloway, of Union Square, Horse-nonger Lane. Alfred Duncombe, a very intelligent lad, residing with his parents, at 19, Union Square, said that on Saturday evening, the 10th instant, at six o'clock, he was standing at one end of the square, when he saw the prisoner, two other men, and a female, go up to the door of No. 16. The latter stood before Burke, with a view of preventing him being seen; but witness distinctly saw him do something at the door with an instrument he held in his hand. At that time, Sergeant Raymond entered the square, when two of the men and the female ran off, and the prisoner was about to go in another direction, when the sergeant seized him, and took him into custody. Mrs. Alloway said that on Saturday evening, at five o'clock, she left home, having locked the door and secured the house. She returned at ten o'clock, and found that not only had the lock been tampered with, but the box had nearly been forced from the doorpost. She knew nothing of the prisoner; but he and his companions must have watched her out, and no doubt they were the parties who robbed her house. In defence the prisoner said, that a female asked him the way to the Surrey Theatre, and, after he told her, he was going about his business, when the constable stopped him. The jury, without the least hesitation, returned a verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour, at the expiration of which time he will have to serve the rest of his term of transportation, of which six years are unexpired.

**DARING GAROTTE ROBBERY BY ARTILLERYMEN.**—Colonel Gordon, of the Royal Artillery, arrived at Woolwich a few days since from Glasgow, on a visit to his son, a cadet in the Royal Military Academy. On Friday week, after dining at the house of a friend at Charlton, the Colonel proceeded alone to the Shooter's Hill Road to Woolwich, and on arriving near what is known as the "Blue Gate," on Woolwich Common, he was attacked by three artillerymen, who seized him by the throat, and succeeded in carrying off all the property about his person, including a silver snuff-box, and a purse containing a quantity of silver, with which they got clear off. On Saturday, detective-officer Crouch, of the R. division, examined the spot where the robbery took place, and at which a scuffle ensued between the Colonel and his assailants, and on instituting a strict search that officer found a soldier's pass, belonging to James Price, a private of the 5th battalion of Royal Artillery, who was taken into custody on suspicion. The accused underwent an examination before Mr. Tread, the Police Magistrate, on Monday afternoon, but was discharged, the only evidence of a suspicious nature, beyond that mentioned, being that on the night in question he did not return until twelve o'clock (three hours after the robbery) instead of eleven. Since the above occurrence, orders have been issued by the Commandant, Gen. Sir W. F. Williams, by which 170 men are stationed every evening as pickets along the different lines of road leading to and from the barracks.

**ALLEGED MURDER AT SEA.**—Hugh Orr, the master of the barque Hannan Jane, of Belfast, was examined before the Plymouth magistrates on Thursday and Friday week, charged with the murder of Edward De Vere, cook and steward of that vessel, at sea, on the 3rd of July last. The mate of the vessel, it appears, is implicated in the charge, but he has not been apprehended. From the evidence given, it appeared that the deceased went on board the vessel in good health. She sailed from London to St. Louis, Senegal, and Salie, one of the Cape Verde Islands, and thence to Rio Grande. During the latter part of the voyage the deceased, as was alleged, was subjected to the most brutal ill-treatment from the captain and mate. He was beaten about the head with several weapons, and was dogged every night for about three weeks with a rope. He became covered with sores, and ultimately died from exhaustion and ill-treatment. The case was adjourned.

**REPRISE.**—A TIMELY CONFESSION.—Ted Trismum, named Loughnan and Kelly, were tried last December before the highest tribunal in Guernsey, on a charge of having murdered two Frenchmen, who died from wounds inflicted by a knife or dagger. They were each tried separately, and both found guilty, although, in the case of Loughnan, several of the jury did not consider that the crime with which he was charged had been satisfactorily proved against him. From circumstances which transpired both before and after the trial, many other people came to the conclusion that Loughnan was not guilty of the murder, even if he had at all been connected with the other prisoner, of which there were considerable doubts; and several of the most respectable inhabitants of the island, supported by the press, were energetic in their endeavours to set the matter to rest. It was not long before they discovered the fact that Kelly, shortly after his apprehension, had sent for a Roman Catholic priest, and confessed to him that Loughnan was entirely innocent, and that he alone was guilty of the crime for which they were both imprisoned. This confession he earnestly requested the priest to make known, in order that the other man's life might be saved. It was accordingly forwarded to the proper authorities, and Kelly was afterwards visited by persons high in office, to whom he repeated what he had already told the priest. His statement about Loughnan's innocence appears to be borne out by the medical testimony produced on the trial, which went to show that the wounds on both the Frenchmen were inflicted with the same instrument, and apparently by the same hand. Loughnan is consequently being re-tried.

## MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

NEWSPAPERS.—That steady purchases of money stock have been made on account of the public, the Consol market has ruled very inactive since we last wrote, and prices have had a downward tendency. The market for India and China, reporting rising values, has not been much affected by the demand for money, which has ruled very active. As there is every prospect of large remittances in silver being made from this country for some time, the present market taking out nearly £500,000 over £200,000 has been largely with a view to the Bank of England for transmission to the Continent to pay bills. Silver has withstood a vigorous attack with much success. Silver has, consequently, advanced in price, and the supply in the market is wholly inadequate to meet the demand. No further change has taken place in the rate of discount at the Bank, but, in Lombard Street, it is difficult to obtain advances upon even the most approved securities, and the impression has become pretty general that we shall have a tighter market than at present. Nearly the whole of the supplies of gold and silver recently imported into London, have been taken—the former for the Bank of France, the latter for the East.

Summers fresh money about for the formation of companies in our Colonies and elsewhere, and they threaten to absorb an immense amount of capital. The last returns of the Bank of England show a considerable falling off in the securities held. This is an important feature, because it enables the directors, in some measure to meet the wants of the commercial body. The directors of the Bank, however, that the capital of the country is quite inadequate to meet the requirements of trade, and that some remedy must be found for the existing state of things, does not admit of a doubt. When the question of the renewal of the Bank Charter comes on for discussion in the House of Commons, we may probably be enlightened on a matter which is now absorbing the serious attention of the great leading classes of the country.

The 2 per cent. Consols have been dealt in, this week, at 93 1/4, for transfer, and 94 1/4, for the account. The new 3 per cents. have ruled at 104 1/4, and the reduced at 92 1/2. New 4 per cents. have marked 78 1/2, Bank stock, 216 to 218, India stock, 24 to 25, India bonds, under £100, have realised 2s. 4s.; Exchequer bills, 2s. 4s. to 2s. 5s.; Exchequer bonds, 3s. to 3s. 1/2.

The dealings in the foreign loan have been limited, yet we have had little change to notice in the quotations. Brazilian 3 per cents. have been 10 1/2, Buenos Ayres 6 per cents. 83 1/4, Chilean 6 per cents. 10 1/2, Ecuador, 11 1/2, Guatemala, 60, Mexican 3 per cents. 24 1/2, Spanish Deferred, 23, the Committee's Certificate of Coupon, not funded, 6 per cents. Turkish 6 per cents. 94 1/2, Turkish 1 per cent. 60, and the 2 1/2 per cents. 41 to 43.

There has been very little movement in the market for railway shares. On the whole, however, prices have continued steady. Bristol and Exeter have marked 92 1/2, Caledonian, 61 1/2, Chester and Holyhead, 37 1/2, East Anglian, 19 1/2, Eastern Counties, 9 1/2, East Lancashire, 94 1/2, Great Western, 66, Lancashire and Yorkshire, 92 1/2, London and Blackwall, 60, London and Brighton, 12 1/2, London and North-Western, 16 1/2, London and South-Western, 16 1/2, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 24, Midland, 82 1/2, ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 33 1/2, North British, 39 1/2, North Eastern, 84 1/2, ditto, Leeds, 128 1/2, North Staffordshire, 13 1/2, North-Western, 30 1/2, South Devon, 18 1/2, and the Welsh, 84 1/2.

Joint stock bank shares have been firm, as follows:—Australasia, 93 1/2, Bank of Egypt, 18 1/2, Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 53 1/2, English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 18, London Chartered of Australia, 18 1/2, London and County, 34, Oriental, 38, Protector of Australia, 39 1/2, ditto, New, 25 1/2, Union of Australia, 64 1/2, Unity Mutual, 40.

Miscellaneous securities have been firm in price, but the business doing in them has not been extensive. Australian Agricultural, 24 1/2, Berlin Waterworks, 25 1/2, Colonial Government 6 per cents. 110 1/2, Crystal Palace, 21 1/2, Electric Telegraph, 99 1/2, Mexican and South American, National Mexican, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

## METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—The arrivals of English wheat this week have been on a very moderate scale, and in fact middling condition. For all kinds, the demand has ruled heavy, and in the few sales held, 1s. and 1s. 1/4 per quarter has been accepted by the factors. In foreign wheat, little has been passing, and the quotations have ruled about nominal. Fine barley has supported former terms, but other kinds have fallen in value 1s. per quarter. Mail has held slowly, on former terms. The oat trade has been steady, but we have no change to notice in prices. Both beans and broads, in foreign wheat, little has been passing, and the quotations have ruled about nominal. Fine barley has supported former terms, but other kinds have fallen in value 1s. per quarter. Mail has held slowly, on former terms. The oat trade has been steady, but we have no change to notice in prices. Both beans and broads, in foreign wheat, little has been passing, and the quotations have ruled about nominal. Fine barley has supported former terms, but other kinds have fallen in value 1s. per quarter. Mail has held slowly, on former terms. The oat trade has been steady, but we have no change to notice in prices. Both beans and broads, in foreign wheat, little has been passing, and the quotations have ruled about nominal. Fine barley has supported former terms, but other kinds have fallen in value 1s. per quarter. Mail has held slowly, on former terms. The oat trade has been steady, but we have no change to notice in prices. Both beans and broads, in foreign wheat, little has been passing, and the quotations have ruled about nominal. Fine barley has supported former terms, but other kinds have fallen in value 1s. per quarter. Mail has held slowly, on former terms. The oat trade has been steady, but we have no change to notice in prices. Both beans and broads, in foreign wheat, little has been passing, and the quotations have ruled about nominal. Fine barley has supported former terms, but other kinds have fallen in value 1s. per quarter. Mail has held slowly, on former terms. The oat trade has been steady, but we have no change to notice in prices. Both beans and broads, in foreign wheat, little has been passing, and the quotations have ruled about nominal. Fine barley has supported former terms, but other kinds have fallen in value 1s. per quarter. Mail has held slowly, on former terms. The oat trade has been steady, but we have no change to notice in prices. Both beans and broads, in foreign wheat, little has been passing, and the quotations have ruled about nominal. Fine barley has supported former terms, but other kinds have fallen in value 1s. per quarter. Mail has held slowly, on former terms. The oat trade has been steady, but we have no change to notice in prices. Both beans and broads, in foreign wheat, little has been passing, and the quotations have ruled about nominal. Fine barley has supported former terms, but other kinds have fallen in value 1s. per quarter. Mail has held slowly, on former terms. The oat trade has been steady, but we have no change to notice in prices. Both beans and broads, in foreign wheat, little has been passing, and the quotations have ruled about nominal. Fine barley has supported former terms, but other kinds have fallen in value 1s. per quarter. Mail has held slowly, on former terms. The oat trade has been steady, but we have no change to notice in prices. Both beans and broads, in foreign wheat, little has been passing, and the quotations have ruled about nominal. Fine barley has supported former terms, but other kinds have fallen in value 1s. per quarter. Mail has held slowly, on former terms. The oat trade has been steady, but we have no change to notice in prices. Both beans and broads, in foreign wheat, little has



**Just Published, Thirteenth Edition, 8vo, bound, price 15s.** Post free.  
**HOMEOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE.**  
 By J. LAURIE, M.D. Devoid of all technicality. No medicine is prescribed without the indications for its selection, and the exact dose to be administered. An excellent work for families, emigrants, and missionaries. A Medicine Chest for this Work, price 3s. An Edition of the ABOVE, Price 5s. A Guide to those commencing the study in family practice. A Medicine Chest for this Work, price 3s. Free on receipt of Post Office Order.  
 JAMES LEATH, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 9, Vere St., Oxford St.

**SCHOOL BOOKS BY WILLIAM BUTLER.**  
 EDITED BY THOMAS BOURNE.

**CHRONOLOGICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.** 13th Edition. 12mo, 7s. 6d. bd.  
**EXERCISES ON THE GLOBES AND MAPS.** With Questions for Examination. 10th Edition. 12mo, 6s. 6d. bd.  
**A KEY TO THE EXERCISES ON THE GLOBES.** 2s. 6d. bound.

**ARITHMETICAL QUESTIONS.** 14th Edition. 12mo, 7s. 6d. bd.  
**NINE HUNDRED QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.** 12mo, 1s. 6d. bd.  
**GEOGRAPHICAL EXERCISES ON THE NEW TESTAMENT.** 6th Edition. 12mo, 5s. 6d. bd.  
**ARITHMETICAL TABLES.** 4th Edition. 4s. 6d. bd.

Ready, Jan. 15th. Imperial 8vo, cloth, 15s.  
 127 Lessons, 15 pages of Text, 18 Plates, and 103 Woodcuts.

**LESSONS ON ART.** By J. D. HARDING.  
 By means of which all may teach themselves Drawing, or to acquire a practical knowledge of Art.

**THE GUIDE AND COMPANION TO LESSONS ON ART.** Imperial 8vo, cloth, 12s. 6d. 178 pages of Text, 15 tinted Plates, and 18 Woodcuts.

**LESSONS ON TREES.** Second Edition. Imperial 4to, cloth, 15s. 12 Lessons, descriptive and illustrated on 30 Lithographic Plates.

**ELEMENTARY ART; or, the Use of the Chalk and Lead Pencil.** 4th Edition. Imperial 4to, cloth, 2s. 6d. 75 pages of Text, 21 plates, some tinted, and 43 Lithographic Engravings.

**DAY AND NIGHT.** Lithographs to the Queen, 6, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

**WORTH NOTICE.**—What has always been wanted is just published, price 4s., free by post (the 16th thousand is now selling).

**THE DICTIONARY APPENDIX.**  
 With upwards of 7,000 words not found in the Dictionary, comprising the Participles of the Verbs, which perplex all writers. No person who writes a letter should be without this work: all school pupils should have it. "This book is invaluable."—*Weekly Review.* "This book is as necessary as Walker's Dictionary."—*Edinb. Rev.* "The Critic. Those who possess this book stand on higher ground than the rest of the community."

J. F. SNOW, 36, Paternoster Row.

**THE COMIC COCKER.**  
 Illustrated by ALFRED CROWQUILL. 75 Engravings.

**COMIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR.**  
 Illustrated by LEIGH. Above 50 Engravings.

Just out, with Steel Engraving by HATH, containing 416 beautifully illustrated pages, crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 7s. 6d.

**THE FAMILY FRIEND FOR 1856.**  
 Price 1s., illustrated, cloth, gilt edges.

**DICTIONARY OF NEEDLEWORK.**  
 A complete Guide to all kinds of Fancy Work.

Published this day, Price 1s., Profusely Illustrated.

**EVERYDAY COOKERY FOR EVERY FAMILY.**  
 All other cheap books on this subject are impracticable.

WARD AND LOCK, 138, Fleet Street.

**DARK DEEDS.**  
 "Dark Deeds" deals with tragic incidents of terrible occurrences, and is of the most absorbing interest. Price 1s. 6d.

Copyright Translation. Ornamental Cover, 1s. 6d.

**LA TRAVIATA.**—The Tale upon which this Opera is founded, namely, "THE LADY WITH THE CAMELION," is published by GEORGE VICKERS, Angel Court, Strand.

Just out, profusely illustrated by ANLEY, price 3s. 6d.

**THE MOTHER'S MISTAKE.**  
 By Mrs. ELLIS.

LONDON: HOUGHTON AND STOKESMAN, Paternoster Row.

One Shilling Each, Post free.

**MISS CORNER'S LITTLE PLAYS FOR LITTLE PEOPLE.** WELL ILLUSTRATED (Six different), viz., *Pushing a Chair in the Woods*; *Mother Goose*; *Whittington and his Cat*; *Cinderella*; and *Beauty and the Beast*.

ADVERTISEMENT.—If you intend to have a juvenile party this season, then purchase one of Miss Corner's Little Plays for Little People (Post free for 1s.), for they never fail to promote amusement, exert ingenuity, improve memory, and instil moral good in those engaged. Other books of Pastime are, *Parlour Fantomime*, or Acting Characters; *Royal Riddle*; *Mirthful Moments*, or Games and Portraits. All illustrated, 6d. each. Post free.—DEAN and SON, Printers, Publishers, and Stationers, 31, Ludgate Hill.

**DO, MAMMA, BUY ME THE NEW SIX-PENNY ALPHABET AND EMBROIDERY SAMPLER BOOK.** It's so pretty—has hundreds of letters, figures, &c.—they say every little child must have one. It can be had of every Bookseller, British Warehouse, post free for 6d.

GRIMMERIDGE and SONS, 5, Paternoster Row, London.

Just Ready, price 6d., by post for 7 stamps.

**RIMMEL'S PERFUMED ALMANAC FOR 1857.**  
 Imparts a delightful Scent to Pocket-books, Card-cases, Desks, &c., and forms an elegant Present to Friends at Home or Abroad. Sold by all Booksellers, Perfumers, and Chemists.

E. RIMMEL, 39, Gerrard Street, Soho.

Third edition, just published.

**SPECTACLES: When to Wear, and How to Use Them.** Addressed to those who value their sight. By CHARLES A. LONG.

Published by BLAND and LONO, Opticians, &c., by Appointment, to the Queen, 153, Fleet Street, London. Sent free by post for six postage stamps.

**100,000 VOLUMES NOW IN CIRCULATION.**—LONDON: A. WESTERTON'S Library, and receiving daily Additions. Single Subscription, One Guinea per Annum. Daily Exchanges of Books can be made. Books sent to any part of the Country. A Liberal Discount for Ready Money on New Books. WESTERTON, Knightsbridge.

**DOLBY'S WEDDING CARDS, ENVELOPES,**  
 and Invitations to the Ceremony and Breakfast in the present fashion. H. DOLEY keeps stock of Paper and Envelopes ready stamped with the crests of more than 10,000 families, at the price of plain paper.—H. DOLEY, Heraldic and Wedding Stationer, 55, Regent's Quadrant.

**PARTRIDGE and COZENS, Manufacturing Stationers.** No. 1, Chancery Lane, is the cheapest house in the kingdom for every description of Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c. Useful Cream Laid Note, five quires for 6d.—Super Thick do. five quires for 1s.—Outside Thick Satin Letter, 3d. per quire.—PARTRIDGE and COZENS' New Paper made from Straw, 2s. 9d. ream.—Draft Paper, 6s. 6d. ream.—Super Thick Cream Adhesive Envelopes, 6d. 100, or 2s. 10d. Large Blue Oiled Envelopes, 4s. 6d. 1,000 or 5,000 for a guinea. Catalogues post free. Orders over 20s. carriage paid. Observe! PARTRIDGE and COZENS, 1, Chancery Lane, near Temple Bar. Trade supplied. Everything not only cheap but good.

**CHUBB'S LOCKS.**—Fire-proof Safes, Cash and Deed Boxes. Complete lists of sizes and prices may be had on application. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 10, Abchurch Lane, Liverpool; 15, Market Street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

**SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION.** 5s. 3d. daily, by the Haymarket and Regent Circus.—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time, suiting their own convenience. Lessons on every branch of the English Language, in French, Italian, and in eight to twelve lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend.—Apply to Mr. SMART, at above.

**MESSIAH, 2s. or 4s.; CREATION, 2s. or 3s.;**  
 Judas Macabean, 2s. or 4s.; Israel in Egypt, 2s. or 4s.; Samson, 2s. or 4s.; David and Zadoek the Priest, 1s. 6d.; Alexander's Feast, 2s.; Acts and Galatians, 1s. 6d. Each work complete, with separate Libretto, in Vocal Score, with Piano-forte or Organ Accompaniment, arranged by VINCENT NOVELLO; Octavo-size paper. Also, uniform with the above, Mozart's Twelfth Mass, 2s.; Haydn's Third Mass, 2s.; Beethoven's Mass in C, 2s.; or the Three Masses in one volume, cloth, 7s. Mozart's Requiem (with E. M. Novello's Critical Essay, from the "Musical Times"), 2s. The Masses have Latin and English Words. LONDON: J. ALFRED NOVELLO, 69, Dean Street, Soho, (W.), and 35, Poultry, (E.C.).

**JULLIEN AND CO.'S CORNET-PISTONS.**  
 approved and tried by Herr KENIG, manufactured by ANTOINE COURTOIS.

No. 1.—The Drawing-room Cornet-Pistons (by Antoine Courtois), used by Herr KENIG at M. Jullien's Concerts. £8 8 0

2.—The Concert-room ditto (by Antoine Courtois), used by Herr KENIG at M. Jullien's Concerts. 8 8 0

3.—The Military Cornet-Pistons. 6 6 0

4.—The Amateur Cornet-Pistons. 5 5 0

5.—The Navy Cornet-Pistons. 4 4 0

6.—The Ordinary Cornet-Pistons (First quality). 3 3 0

7.—The Ordinary ditto (Second quality). 2 2 0

List of Prices, with Drawings of the Instruments, may be had on application.—JULLIEN and CO., 214, Regent Street.

**JULLIEN AND CO.'S MUSICAL PRESENTATION.**  
 AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY combined. Subscribers to this library are presented with £3s. worth of music every year. Prospectuses forwarded on application to JULLIEN and CO., 214, Regent Street.

**JULLIEN'S MY MARY ANN POLKA.**  
 Beautifully illustrated by BRANDBURG. Price 3s. Postage free. JULLIEN and CO., 214, Regent Street.

**JULLIEN'S FRENCH QUADRILLE.**  
 (Composed as a Companion to the ENGLISH QUADRILLE.) Beautifully illustrated. Now being performed with immense success at Jullien's Concerts. Price 3s. Postage free. JULLIEN and CO., 214, Regent Street.

**JULLIEN'S ALBUM FOR 1857,** is now published, containing the Last Compositions of ANGELINA, LINLEY, ROCH ALBERT, KENIG, OSBORNE, JULLIEN, &c. In Embossed Illuminated Covers, price 18s. JULLIEN and CO., 214, Regent Street.

**JULLIEN'S CADEAU,** price 5s., Postage Free, containing the French Quadrille, the My Mary Ann Polka, and the Billet-Doux Waltz, composed by JULLIEN, and illustrated by BRANDBURG, the whole enclosed in a beautiful cover, embossed in gold and colours.—JULLIEN and CO., 214, Regent Street.

**NEW SONG.—AUTUMN FRUITS.** By STEPHEN GLOVER. Price 2s. 6d. Postage free.

"Summer Roses," by the same composer, having obtained a great popularity, has induced Mr. Glover to publish Autumn Fruits as a companion. It is a decided hit, and will be well received as a "Happy Land," being of the same lively and joyous character.

LONDON: DUFFY and HODGSON, 65, Oxford Street.

**NEW SONG.—WINTER EVERGREENS.** By STEPHEN GLOVER. Price 2s. 6d. Postage free.

This song, published in the same elegant manner as "Summer Roses," and "Autumn Fruits," will be appreciated for its cheerful and animated character. Well adapted for the festivities of the present season.—LONDON: DUFFY and HODGSON, 65, Oxford Street.

**THE ORATORIOS.**—Complete Vocal Scores, with Piano or Organ Accompaniment. MESSIAH, THE CREATION, ISRAEL IN EGYPT, ACTS AND GALATIA, 2s. each, and SAMSON, 3s.

**NEW MUSIC.**—Gratis and postage free, A LIST OF MUSICAL NOVELTIES, just published. Apply to ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington Street, London, Music Publishers to their Majesties Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon III.

**CLARE'S PSALMODY.**—Sacred Vocal Music, especially adapted for Families and Schools.—CLARE'S PSALMODY, Twelve Parts, each 3s. This work has attained the rank of a sacred classic, and contains, besides all the favourite tunes (with the words to each), some original compositions worthy of the name of distinguished masters in Church Music; together with several admired sacred duets, &c.

**THE PIANOFORTE.**—The Economical Wonder of the Day.—HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE, 12nd Edition, 4s. 6d. ditto for Singing, 5s. HAMILTON'S DICTIONARY OF 3,000 MUSICAL TERMS, Fourteenth Edition, 1s.; and CLARE'S CATECHISM OF THE ELEMENTS OF MUSIC, Forty-ninth Edition, 1s.

LONDON: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington Street.

**WESTROP'S 100 PSALMS AND HYMNS.**  
 For three voices, and 100 Sacred Songs, with Piano or Organ Accompaniments, in a neat wrapper, 1s. each, post free, 14 stamps, or in cloth, 1s. 6d. each, by post, 20 stamps.

"A marvellous and unprecedentedly cheap work."—*Educational Times*, August 1, 1856.

"Musical Bouquet" Office, 192, High Holborn, and sold by all Book and Music Sellers.

**ONE HUNDRED POPULAR SONGS AND BALLADS.** Music and Words for 1s., in Illustrated Wrapper, post free 14 stamps. The most popular and best known songs contributed to this elegant book. Uniform with 100 Comic Songs, 100 of Dibdin's, 100 of Russell's, and 100 Songs of Scotland, Music and Words, 1s. each, post free two extra stamps. Orders should never fail to specify the correct editions published at the "Musical Bouquet" Office, 192, High Holborn.

**W. H. MONTGOMERY'S NEW DANCE MUSIC.**—Bellefonte, Bobbing Around, Bonnie Dundee, and Edinburgh Quadrilles; Tomtit, a Pitt-Pat, Guy Fawkes, and Minnie Polkas; Blue Eyes and Love Birds' Waltzes; Whirligig and Mr. Daugher's Schottische, all 6d. each, by post two extra stamps. Piano Duets, 6d. each; Septette, 1s.; Full Orchestra, 2s. each.

"Mr. Montgomery's music is light, pretty, and animated."—*Daily News*, December 1, 1856.

"Musical Bouquet" Office, 192, High Holborn.

**DAVIDSON'S MUSICAL MIRACLES.**—100 Songs by Henry Russell, 1s.; 100 Songs by Charles Dibdin, 1s.; 100 Temperance Songs, 1s.; 100 Popular and Modern Songs, 1s.; 100 Scotch Songs, 1s.; 120 Comic Songs and Scenes, 1s.; 100 of the words and music of the most popular songs, 1s.; Sacred Pieces, 1s.; 250 Scotch Tunes, 1s.; 64 Duets, 1s.; 250 Melodies, 1s.; 250 Welsh Airs, 1s.; 200 Miscellaneous Airs, 1s.; for a treble instrument.—DAVIDSON, Peter's Hill, St. Paul's. Sold by all booksellers.

**DIATONIC FLUTE,** by Royal Letters Patent.—This Instrument is played by Mr. RICHARDSON, Flautist to her Majesty, and many other eminent Professors. Full Particulars and Testimonials forwarded free.

Manufactory—135, Fleet Street A. SICCAMI, Patentee.

**R. S. PRATTEN'S PERFECTED FLUTES.**  
 on the old System of Fingering, possessing a greater amount, and finer quality of Tone than any other instrument. Prices, from Four Guineas each. Manufactured by BOSEY and SONS, 24, Holles Street, under the personal direction of Mr. Pratten, who is in constant attendance for the purpose of displaying the superior qualities of these Instruments to Purchasers.

**TO BE SOLD,** at very low prices for cash, upwards of 20 superior second-hand PIANOFORTES, including six nearly new Rosewood Semi-Cottages with 60 notes, by Broadwood and Collard, and a patent repetition grand and double action HARP by Erard, at Holbeak's, 444, New Oxford Street.

**BEDDING.**—Economy, Durability, and Comfort.—J. and S. STEER'S SPRING and FRENCH MAT TRESSES make the most elastic and softest bed. A Price List of every description of Bedding, Blankets, and Quilts sent free. Bedsteads of every description, Sheffield, and, in King William Street, &c. Eldonwood Quilts, in silk and cotton cases, 7s. and 8s. Bedding, Bedstead, and Bed-room Furniture Manufacturers, 13, Oxford Street.

**AMERICAN LEATHER CLOTH (Crockett's),** a perfect substitute for Morocco, for covering Chairs, Sofas, &c., 4s. 6d. yard. Price 1s. 6d. per yard. Floor cloths, the best quality, and well seasoned, 2s. 6d. per square yard.—AT BARNER and CO'S, 2, Piazza, Covent Garden Patterns free.

**PAPER HANGINGS.**—The Cheapest House in London for every known style of Paper Hangings, is CROCKETT'S Wholesale Warehouse, 22, Great Portland Street, Oxford Street, where the public and the trade are supplied from the largest and most extensive assortment in the Kingdom. Commencing at 12 yards for 6d.

**GLASS LUSTRES for Gas and Candles.** Gas Chandeliers, Hall Lanterns, &c. Every article marked with plain figures. HULL and CO., 55, High Holborn.

Pattern-book with price-list, price 12s.

**YELLOW DEALS,** 3s. 6d.; Pine Plank, 3s. 6d.; Spruce Deals, from 3s.; Mahogany, 6d. per foot; 21 Yellow Batten, 12d. 10s. per 120 feet. Carriage free to any part of town.—T. FORMAN, 1, Walnut Tree Walk, Lambeth Walk.

**MAPPIN'S SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES,** as made for the Crystal Palace, Sydneyham; handles cannot possibly become blunt, the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture. Buyers supplied at their London Warehouse, 37, Moorgate Street, City; and Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

**MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZOR,** sold everywhere, warranted good by the Makers, MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield, and 57, King William Street, City, London, where the largest stock of Cutlery in the world is kept.

**SLACK'S FENDER AND FURNISHING IRON-MONGERY WAREHOUSE** is the most economical, consistent with quality. Iron fenders, 3s. 6d.; bronzed, 10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; fire-irons, 3s. 6d. to 15s. Purchasers are requested to send for their catalogue, post free.—RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 335, Strand.

**MOURNING ORDERS.**  
 At PETER ROBINSON'S Family and General Mourning Warehouse.

From the immense business done by this house with country customers, P. R. is enabled to supply large orders at a very reasonable cost, and send goods for selection to any part free of expense, or pattern bodies forwarded to the warehouse will meet with careful attention.

**WIDOWS', FAMILIES', AND CHILDREN'S MOURNING** made up ready for immediate use.

Address PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford Street, London.

Estimates and Patterns free.

**THE 18s. 6d. OPERA CLOAK,** lined throughout with silk, and quilted. PETER ROBINSON most respectfully announces that he has now a large stock of the above, in all the new colours, for the Christmas season, also a great variety, richly trimmed, from One to Three Guineas.

Ladies waited upon with a large assortment, or the above, packed safely in a box, sent to any part of the country on receipt of a Post-office Order for 18s. 6d.—PETER ROBINSON'S General Drapery Establishment, 103, 106, and 107, Oxford Street.—The Bernese Opera, in every shade of colour, from 25s. 6d.

**EVENING AND BALL DRESSES.**  
 Beautiful Tulle Robes, in Flounces and double skirt, from 21s. upwards.

Lace Robes, in Flounces. . . . . 15s. 9d. upwards.

Double Skirts. . . . . 17s. 9d. "

Muslin Robes, in Flounces. . . . . 13s. 9d. "

Double Skirts. . . . . 21s. 0d. "

Tucked. . . . . 6s. 9d. "

PETER ROBINSON'S General Drapery Establishment, 103, 106, and 107, Oxford Street.

**SILK DRESSES.**—Patterns sent Post free.

Address to KING and CO., 343, Regent Street, London.

French Silks, from 41s. 1s. the Dress.

Flounced Silks, from 42s. 10s. the Dress.

**1,500 BLACK SILK APRONS,** WITH COLOURED BAYADERE SATIN STRIPES, 2s. 11d. each, worth 3s. 6d. By Post for four extra stamps.

BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent Street, London.

**REAL INDIAN EMBROIDERED CLEAR MAPLE CLOTH HANDKERCHIEFS.**  
 BEAUTIFULLY WASH AND WASH THE BORDERS, 1s. 11d. each. By Post, 25 stamps.

BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent Street, London.

**EMBROIDERY AND BRAIDING.**—Beautiful Designs on the best Muslin, ready for Working.—Children's Dresses, from 2s. 6d. 12s. 6d. Capes, from 2s. 6d. Collars, Sleeves, Gauntlets, Chemisettes, Handkerchiefs, Nightcaps, Shift Fronts, Bread, Cheese, and Fish Cloths, Doyles, etc. Borders, from one inch to forty. Slippers, Smoking Caps, Mats, Table Covers, on Cloth Applique, or for Plain Braiding. Herlin Wood, Beads, Buggies, &c. List of Prices sent upon request. A Collar, for Five Shillings. The Trade Supplied.—Mrs. WILCOCKSON, 44, Goodge Street, Tottenham Court Road, London.

**TO LADIES.**—Avoid Tight Lacing, and try W. CARTER'S Elastic Collar, Winter Bodies, &c. . . . . 5s. 6d.

Self-Lacing Patent Front Fastening Corsets. . . . . 10s. 6d.

Family or Nursing Stays, or Family Belts, &c. . . . . 10s. 6d.

Crimoline Skirts (lined Flannel) for Winter. . . . . 12s. 6d.

Lacey Woollen Petticoats (all Colours), Elastic Bands. . . . . 9s. 6d.

Quilted Australian Wool (appearance Satin). . . . . 17s. 6d.

Address WILLIAM CARTER, 22, Ludgate Street, St. Paul's.

**TO THE LADIES.**—Ladies are invited to inspect J. SPARKES HALL'S STOCK OF SATIN AND KID SHOES, which will be found well assorted and in good taste.

French Morocco, kid, bronze, and satin shoes of one uniform price, viz., 4s. 6d. per pair, of any size or colour. Elastic boots in black leather, 10s. 6d. per pair. Patent leather boots, 12s. 6d. per pair, with kid facings, 8s. 6d. per pair; enamelled and Camlet over shoes, 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.—J. SPARKES HALL, elastic boot maker to the Queen and the Royal Family, 308, Regent Street, opposite the Polytechnic Institution. An illustrated price-list sent free to any part of the United Kingdom, on receipt of two postage stamps.

**THE NEW BRITISH OVER-SHOES.**—These new and elegant Over Shoes combine cleanliness with lightness and economy. Mud does not adhere to the soles, as they become dry immediately on being wiped on a rug, &c. They are not more than half the weight of the American Over Shoe, and do not require preparation; they keep the feet warm and dry, and are easily put on and off, can be worn without any strap or fastening, and may be easily repaired. They are half the price of any over-shoe yet offered to the public, and when worn out are not valueless. Gentlemen's, 3s. 6d.; Ladies', 2s. 6d.; misses, 2s. 6d.

J. SPARKES HALL, 308, Regent Street, opposite the Polytechnic Institution.

**THE ONLY SELF-ADJUSTING TROUSERS** are the SYDENHAMS.—The patrons of these far-famed TROUSERS secure the best fit and the best quality, at 17s. 6d. Every improvement is applied with an advance of price, so that our Sydenham Trousers may continue to merit approbation, and be found faultless by the wearer. Our GREAT COATS for the present season embrace every novelty of materials and designs, at the lowest price. An inspection of our new Victory Top Coat, at 33s., is respectfully solicited. Mr. J. W. BAXTER, Merchant Tailor, 29, Ludgate Hill. Patterns, etc., sent free.

**FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.**—Best, six for 42s.; also, six for 33s.; can only be obtained in London, ready-made or to measure, at 38, Poultry, Bank. Price Lists and Self-measurement post free.

**SAVE YOUR LINEN FROM BEING EITHER LOST OR STOLEN,** by using SLIPPER'S Indelible Marking Ink, the Blackest and Best, no preparation required. Sold by all respectable Chemists, Stationers, &c., in Bottles 6d. and 1s. each, or in Hotel Bottles, containing one dozen small ones, 5s. each. Manufactory, 47, Leathard Lane, and 14 and 16, Dorington Street, Brook Street, Holborn.

**BENZINE COLLARS.**  
 GLOVES SATIN SHOES VELVETS RIBBONS SILKS LEATHER, &c., &c. In Bottles, 1s. 6d.; of all Chemists and Perfumers.

**CLOSE OF HOLIDAYS.**—The return of Youth to their respective boarding-schools induces a solicitude from Parents and Guardians for their Personal Comfort and Attraction, and for accelerating the growth and improving the beautifying the hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, for improving the skin and complexion, and removing cutaneous eruptions; and ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, for cleaning the teeth beautifully white, and preserving the gums, are considered indispensable accompaniments for the attainment of those Personal Advantages so universally sought for and admired.

Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers throughout the Kingdom.

**BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.**

**HAIR DESTROYER.**—Depilatory for removing effectually Hair from the Forehead, Neck, Arms, and Hands without the slightest injury to the skin. A packet forwarded free by post for fourteen stamps.—Address, W. W. HILL, Perfumer, High Street, Barnstable.

**CHILD'S FRICTION HAIR BRUSHES,** for stimulating the Skin of the Head. To be had retail, South of the River, and wholesale at